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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,535—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 11th, 1899.
M.L. SHANNON	6962	F. Cole	11th Feb.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6957	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	6959	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	O. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Purdie	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	6959	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	6962	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6957	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	6959	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	6962	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Adeli only, and Passengers transhipp here for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
LIPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BISENICH	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb, 1899.
GISKRA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,605	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

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Rs. 450	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

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Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 24th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,122	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiadin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Outch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 8th February, calling at Muscat, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through via Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon to Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.

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With Portraits of Dreyfus before and after Degradation—Esterhazy—Mercier—Billot—Boisdeffre—Pellieux—Picquart—Zola—Labori—Cavaignac—Zurlinden; and Fac-Similes of the Bordereau, Letter of Dreyfus to his wife, Esterhazy's Writing compared.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 14th March, 1899. 31 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ... Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies ... Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ... Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... Rs. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on the DELAYS CAUSED to TRAINS by PLAGUE INSPECTIONS at BELGAUM and KHANAPARA ROAD, the Timings of Trains on the Poona-Londa Section of the S. M. Ry. and on the Kolhapur Branch will be ALTERED and Trains will run on and from the 12th February 1899, to the following timings:—

Read from the Top. Read from the Bottom.

Time.	Time.	Stations.	Time.	Time.
20 15	22 10	D Poona ... A	5 0	4 22
1 55	5 0	A Wathar ... D	20 15	17
2 5	5 20	D Do. ... A	0 15	21 37
7 23	14 22	A Miraj ... D	18 45	14 20
.....	.....	D Do. ... A	18 30	.....
12 29	.....	A Belgaum ... D	13 50	.....
12 48	.....	D Do. ... A	13 30	.....
14 38	.....	A Londa ... D	11 32	.....
7 40	.....	D Miraj ... A	18 24	.....
9 35	.....	A Kolhapur ... D	16 37	.....

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Central Office, Dharwar, February 10th, 1899.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 9th February 1899, at 3 p.m.

50. Notice of motion, from Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master. That the Commissioner be requested to report all the alterations that he may deem necessary, in order to acquire sufficient powers in the present Municipal Act to compel the house-owners of "private streets" to keep such streets in a proper sanitary condition.

51. Notice of motion, from Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what establishment is employed and at what cost to survey insanitary buildings in the City and how many buildings in each of the different wards have been surveyed, and how many condemned as being uninhabitable and how many as requiring alterations. He should also be requested to say how many cases have been made the changes noted and if any proceedings have been taken for non-compliance with notices served.

52. Notice of motion, from Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak. That as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the current year's Street Improvement grant being further supplemented by a grant of Rs. 50,000 from Surplus Cash Balances.

53. Notice of motion from Mr. Aeeacio G. Viegas. That in the opinion of the Corporation Government may now fairly and reasonably be asked to bear the whole of the expenditure for the preparation of Mr. Haffkine's plague prophylactic.

54. Notice of motion, from Mr. S. C. Dhondy. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what establishment is employed and at what cost to survey insanitary buildings in the City and how many buildings in each of the different wards have been surveyed, and how many condemned as being uninhabitable and how many as requiring alterations. He should also be requested to say how many cases have been made the changes noted and if any proceedings have been taken for non-compliance with notices served.

55. Notice of motion from Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai. That after election of an Assessor Committee, a Deputation of the Tribunal of Appeal, contemplated in the City Improvement Trust Act, shall proceed as under.—That in the event of a Councillor wishing to be appointed he shall be duly proposed and seconded at the meeting in question, without being previously nominated, but if a non-Councillor is to be proposed as a candidate, he must be duly nominated beforehand by means of a regular notice of motion. That the Councillors, for the purpose shall, before proceeding with the election, determine the mode of voting, as to whether it shall be by ballot or by an open show of hands.

56. Notice of motion, from Hafi Yoosof Haji Esmail. That the Standing Committee be requested to give in their proceedings the reasons for which they second their sanction to the cutting-off of water connections.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 7th Feb. 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February 1899, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the feed of Animals, March 1899 to 28th February 1900.

a Supply of beef and mutton.

2 Forms of tenders, specification, &c., can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3 Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred. And the successful Tender in each case shall have to deposit a further sum of Rupees one hundred to make up the amount of whole deposit, being ten per cent. of the contract amount.

4 The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. D. MAHALAXMIWALLA,
Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Garden's Office, 7th Feb. 1899.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

4-30 P.M., MARINE LINES TRUCK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, and 11th;

LADIES FREE.

Free enclosure for soldiers and sailors in uniform.

By permission of Colonel Trithick the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a selection of music on the ground on Friday, the 10th instant.

Admission:—Rs. 1 per day, Rs. 1-8-0 for 2 days.

Tickets can be obtained from

T. DERRY, Esq., Kemp & Co., Fort,

Or from the Honorary Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Fort, or at the Entrance, Marine Lines.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Cawasji Patel Street, BOMBAY. Market.

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

REPORTS, Building, Memorials, Business

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,

THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER

and

COURT MAGICIAN,

ON TOUR IN INDIA,

will give a series of public performances

DURING THE WEEK,

FEB. 6TH TO FEB. 11TH.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

On THREE Several Occasions

at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,

and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times

TO PERFORM BEFORE

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM,

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 annas.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

F. H. S. MEREWETHER,

Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,

care of KING, KING & Co.,

Bombay.

Doors open 9.—Commence 9-30

Carriages 11.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1899, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII. and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 6th February, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned precisely at 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 20th of February 1899, for MASONRY and STONE WORK of Executive Engineer's Office, together with its outhouses, Marine Lines, Bombay.

2. Forms of Tender with conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office on personal application only, and by approved contractors, during office hours.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 400 in currency notes, should accompany each tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent of the total estimated value of the work will be required from the contractors, whose tenders may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, Poona.

6. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason for such.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Division, M. W.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

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For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal

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Agents and Secretaries,

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SUN LIFE OFFICE,

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

5-07 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. S. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchange Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt to on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
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Allbut Building, Opposite Bank, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL-keepers, Clubs, Messes, and Families.—Auction Sales of Plated wares and Cutlery on the 8th instant.—SORABJEE COWASJEE, 21, Meadows St.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FLORAL PRESENTATIONS, Floral Bouquets, Wreaths, Flower Sprays, Baskets, ready and made to order. Apply HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum next to Portuguese Church.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

MATHERAN.—SMALL and LARGE BUNGALOWS TO LET. Central position, furnished, at greatly reduced rent. For plans and further particulars, apply H. N. LORD, Matheran, or A. N. LORD, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

TO LET, at PACHMARHI, C. P., for Season 1899. The following houses, "St. Winifreds, "The Towers," Lansdowne House, The Ryke, The Caves, and Riverside Cottages. For particulars, apply to J. HOGSHAW, Pachmarhi, C. P.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials. 5 years previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalim, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm with Thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Esp cially First Class Portuguese Servants for, whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FOR 1899—New Year's Designs in French Cambrics now showing. Very Pretty and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12, over 10 yards, Annas 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Robart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 29, Hornby Row.

TESTIMONIAL FROM H. E. LORD CURZON.—"I am desired by Their Excellencies to say that the group taken by you were very well finished, and approved of by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, (Sd.), A. E. Sandbach, Lt-Colonel." RAJA DERN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. The Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 Rolls of Music and case complete, Rs. 29. Also extra music on hand by Jones, Nicholson and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds Rs. 78, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona, close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is more central, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European Hotel occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Well sheltered and Noted for every comfort. Recent Cuisine and well managed, and within easy walking distance of the Church, the Club and every other resorts of amusement.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" each, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Turrimbhoy Hiljee, at Rs. 5-40 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-8-0 per case, at Sandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done into VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires ENGAGEMENT as Companion to Invalid, understands Nursing; would go home, or as Governess. Address "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Sub Officer and Sec. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898: "I suffered with fever for 19 days and took two doses of your Batliwala's Pills, the medicine did me much good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Agne Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since." Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwala's Agne Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Agne Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent post free by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Local Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 14 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by—S. NORTON, 69 and 70 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 50 Years.

HAND-BOOK TO GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and Copious Index.

PRICE ... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, ON STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.

I am CRAWFORD and Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 8th day of February, 1899, at 4-00 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Edwardrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 225, and new survey No. 3174, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3118, and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee N. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY NO. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of necklet, bracelets, gold lockets, set with diamond, diamond star, John Jones' goldwatch with chain and charms, emerald and diamond earrings, gold gipsy, wedding and sapphire rings, gold brooch, gold earrings, gold and silver coins, metal watches, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JOLLY BOAT.

On FRIDAY, the 10th Inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, one jolly boat, with 1 sail and 2 oars as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, the property of G. HERBERT Esq.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Hunter, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co's stables, Girgaum, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of well newly imported walers, comprising some thoroughbred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thoroughbred and cob all in splendid condition.

These horses is broken and unbroken, and fit for immediate use.

This is an opportunity which will not occur again this year and therefore we beg to draw particular attention of local as well as up-country buyers.

The horses are now on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy's bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. the very handsome teak and black wood plain and carved French polished household furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and plated ware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese vases, one large size American safe, one sweet toned cottage Piano by Schiedmayer & Soehne, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHOMEDAN MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the proprietors, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on the premises at Girgaum, near French Bridge, the following household land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fasundari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 4,112 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, boilers, engine house, and machinery. The machinery consists of one compound engine of 250 H.P., three boilers by Hicks Hargreave, bundling and bundling presses by Platt Bros., joists and girders, etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also about 1,638 square yards of Government land or ground, together with the building or shawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

The above premises and machinery are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 in the afternoon, the goods of an European firm, consisting of knives, forks, and spoons of sorts and different patterns by Harrison Brothers and Howson, and other well known makers, and a collection of Plateware, comprising mugs, jugs, salvers, toast and egg frames, breakfast and dinner cruets, decanters, etc.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 3-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Customers. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ...	17
Examination and Certificate ...	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED,

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood, One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY. BY DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ... per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ... "	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... "	0 13 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sand

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

First entry closes on 13th February.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony : Secy : & Tres,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELL ICE AND AERATED WATERS IN PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE General Traffic Manager is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 4 p.m. (noon) on the 15th February for the contract to SELL ICE and AERATED WATERS on PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS between Bombay and Jubbulpore, and Bombay and Nizam and Bombay and Hatchur, from the 15th March to the 30th October 1899.

Conditions of the contract can be obtained on application to the General Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of FIFTY RUPEES as a guarantee of good faith.

The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Bombay, the 1st of February, 1899.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNEXE SHED, near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at SANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same needs Best Pucca Bundles, Jinjee, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-5, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol

WANTED

A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the office of the Director of Railway Construction. A good MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN preferred with a general knowledge of Details of Engineering and Bridge Work common to Indian Railways. In fixing salary special note will be taken of capabilities for designing bridge and other structures, estimating, and general mechanical experience. Applications, stating age, hitherto received and now asked, together with copies of certificates and previous records or personal references, to be addressed to the Director of Railway Construction, Simla.

THOS. FERN, Registrar,
Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
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Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON, FOR LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES :—
JESSOMINE
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—
Menist's Spectacles.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Tarnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new "Gold and Steel" "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST PEBBLES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World, Solid vestibuled trains, consisting of Pullman's Latest Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1245xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130xd
Bank of Western Commercial	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75	8 p.c.	10
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	20½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	29

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,198
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p.	156
Show nuggoa City Press & Manfg. Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Granis Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	Nil	93½
Broach City Press Co., Ltd	500	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	316
East India	250	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Englishman and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	1,000	2,500	500	25-4-80	480xd
Gujarat	200	500	500	dvdRs40	
Harvey and Co. Ltd	450	450	900	dvdRs30	540xd
Himmat Press Co. Ltd	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	870xd
Khatau M & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg. Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	974
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2,250
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Malbooh Shah Mills (Gunburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manekjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,200
Mohanlal K. Fry, Sons & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	200	100	115	dvdRs.10	974
Amraoti	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	
Mazagon					
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,780
Meyers S & M. Co., Ltd	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
Muir	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 82
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	1's. 20	200
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd).	763	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,060
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	710
Rinon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs60	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Standard Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India Spinning	600	1,000	500	Nil	218
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv : 1 2½	290
Sun Mills, Ltd.	1,200	250	250	Rs.15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	12,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.10	290
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Venkatesh Mahadeo Bhushankar Co. Ltd.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	1150xd
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India.	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1731
Wadhwan City Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
Wallis Mills	1,000	500	1,000	nil	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	500 Nil	
Ajitsing	1,500	1,100	all —	40
Bombay Indian	1,315	—	80 Nil	345
Buranpahad S. & M. Co., Ld	615	1,000	1,000	0
Bellasis Mills				1,000
Bear Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	280	Rs. 15
Bombay United Spinning	871	80	all	5 per ct.
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40
Bombay Native Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.20
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.25
Bombay Dhalia Manufacturing and Pressing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs.30
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil 10
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	875	1,000	1,000	25
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25
Hope Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	90
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	0
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	Nil
Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd.		00	1,000	dvd 35
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25
Jam Mills	600	500	500	dvdRs.20
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.7½
Jeevraj Balioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	50 dvd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30
Khanagum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65
Khatau M & Co.				
kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7 1-2
Lord Reay Mfg. Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Malbooh Shah Mills (Gunburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.
Manekjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70
Mohanlal K. Fry, Sons & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	200	100	115	dvdRs.10
Amraoti	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5
Mazagon				
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80
Meyers S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil
Muir	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	1's. 20
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd).	763	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50
Rinon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs60
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Standard Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Southern India Spinning	600	1,000	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv : 1 2½
Sun Mills, Ltd.	1,200	250	250	Rs.15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	12,000	500	500	dvdRs.20
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.10
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30
Venkatesh Mahadeo Bhushankar Co. Ltd.	900	500	900	dvdRs40
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India.	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80
Wadhwan City Spinning Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	dvd R.
Wallis Mills	1,000	500	1,000	nil

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	15
Bahhani Pile	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,250	2,500	1,250	200
Cotton Green	500	250	275	75
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd	1,250	100	100	dvd 2
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	500	500	500	5 ..ct
Bombay Press Mill.....	1,000	500	500	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.
Delhi and Northern India	1,000	250	200	dvdRs10
Fleur Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	90
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,10	500	500	9 p 10
Empress of India Life A. Co., Ltd	2,	200	80	80
Indian General Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	80	10	10 pr. ct.
Ship Agency				
J in Mahomed & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	175	21
Kay Bros. Lighter Landing	500	500	500	30
Larkin & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15
Lawrence & Mayo Hotels Co. Ltd.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.
Napier Hotel Co.	1,000	100	100	10
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.
Port Canning	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6
Port Trust	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs20
Press Co. Ltd.	1,000	250	100	4
Spondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5
Spencer & Co.	12,000	100	100	Rs.15
Standard Life	2,000	250	250	Rs 2
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	250	Rs 2

THE Prussian estimates for 1899, which were laid before the Diet on Jan. 17, balance with a revenue and expenditure of 2,336,327,348 marks, and an estimated increase on both sides of 1,38,769,964 marks. Chiefly owing to the vast and increasing revenue derived from the State railways, Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, has recently had an easy task in framing brilliant Budgets.

IN connection with the moving of Native units to and from the Khyber in relief, No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, will leave Rurki on March 14th, arriving at Landi Kotal, via Peshawar, on the 22nd of the same month. The 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, who left Lansdowne on Monday last, will also arrive on the 22nd proximo, marching to Jhelum and from Peshwar. The 32nd Pioneers, proceeding by road (and dropping a depot at Jhelum), will leave Mian Mir on the 20th instant, and arrive at Landi Kotal on the 21st proximo. No 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 9th Gurkha Rifles will leave Landi Kotal on the 23rd March for Peshawar and Lansdowne respectively being preceded one day by the 34th Pioneers, who will arrive at Umballa on March 27th (depot to be raised from Jhelum to Umballa on the 20th February). No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, will move from Peshawar to Rurki by rail, leaving the former station on 29th March together with the 9th Gurkha Rifles, and arriving at Rurki on the 30th. The 2nd Battalion will leave Umballa on the 20th instant for Mian Mir, where they will arrive on March 27.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22s. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 9-7m., 10-9is. Low water, 3-30m., 3-72s.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
National Indian Association, annual meeting, Government House, 5 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.
Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performances.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE MEMORIAL.—The subscriptions from Parsees to the Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee Memorial Fund now amount to Rs. 23,192.

THEFT AT FORBES STREET.—Mr. T. Ellison, Forbes Street, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 3rd instant, a grapnikhope, of the value of Rs. 50, was stolen from his shop.

THE BARAT SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The distribution of the prizes to the pupils of the Schools will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 4-45 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has consented to preside.

WATSON'S HOTEL.—We understand that Watson's Hotel and other property of the late Sirdar Dher Jung are to be offered for sale by public auction this week. H. H. the Nizam's Government permitting no further postponement. There are understood to be several probable bidders.

FELL FROM A TREE.—Arjoon Hurji, aged forty years, a gardener, employed at Mahim, climbed up a tree in front of his house on Monday morning, and while engaged in plucking fruits, the branch on which he was standing gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground below, fracturing his right leg. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is being treated.

KAPOLE CHARITY.—Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Jathubhoy has described the sum of Rs. 363 in the memory of his late wife, Bai Manecbai, to the following charities :—Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy Kapole Nirashrit Fund, Rs. 251; Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy Fund for encouragement to poor Kapole students, Rs. 25; Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School, Rs. 51; Sheth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Nirashrit Fund, Rs. 25; Kapole Mitra Mandal for distribution of prizes to successful students, Rs. 11.

COAL-TAR AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Professor T. Gajjar, of the Baroda Technical Institute, delivered his lecture on "The Depth of Chemistry over Nature, and the Wonderful Products from Coal-tar," under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli (Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge). The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Mr. K. R. Kama. In the lecturer drew a contrast between natural and artificial products of this country, which, he said, was most favoured with respect to the former and which exported to foreign countries the most important products, such as indigo and other colouring substances, the sugges tion of these two kinds of products was in the process of being reversed, for, in certain instances, instead of exporting they had begun to import these products; and in thought that in the case of indigo the replacement of the natural indigo by the artificial product was merely a question of time. He then proceeded to explain by means of chemical experiments the different processes by which the various coal tar colours were discovered and manufactured. He said that coal tar was a merely waste product in the beginning, but in the course of the past forty years its importance and usefulness had increased to such an extent as to become a formidable rival of protoplasm. Besides colours the coal tar was capable of producing a variety of substances, viz., perfumes, sugar, oils, disinfectants, medicine, and so forth. The lecturer next dwelt upon the development of the indigo industry in India and the impetus it had received by the establishment of the Technical Institute at Baroda, with which he was so closely connected. Before concluding his lecture he described in an interesting manner the different processes which were employed for manufacturing the artificial indigo. The usual vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Kapitaade	7	7	8
B Mandvi, Chunkia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	27	6	36
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Sardoo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	46	20	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	8	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	1
Hospitals.....	0	40	56
Total.....	119	83	221
Total plague deaths to date...	33,793	29,918	
Same date last year....	104	104	277

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged twenty-two years, was found lying on the Carnac Road on Monday. The district medical officer examined the body and certified the death to be due to plague. A woman, named Jankee, aged thirty years, was also found dead in Pinjapole Lane. The body was examined by the medical officer, who certified death to be due to the same cause. Another case is that of Jainabee, a Hindu mendicant woman, aged about thirty years, who was found dead on a vacant piece of land at Cursetji Sucklaji Street.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 27th January, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay.....	611	543
Karachi.....	15	9
Poona.....	0	0
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	122	92
Kaira	80	74
Broach	56	46
Surat	37	21
Thana.....	176	153
Nasik	39	29
Poona	35	33
Satara	224	187
Sholapur	47	32
Ahmednagar	11	11
Belgaum	297	223
Kolaba	35	22
Dharwar	259	279
Bijapur	197	141
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	155	124
Kathiawar	1	0
Kolhapur	179	132
Cutch.....	6	5
Akalkot	2	2
Aundh	2	2
Bhor	5	5
Total.....	2,673	2,238
Week ending Jan. 27	2,388	1,872
Total to date.....221,449		175,139

Poona city, Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Karnarki district, Hyderabad, Upper Sind, Thar and Parkur Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kants, Palanpur, Sivantwadi, Dharumpur, Sachin, Janjira, and Savanur were free.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

Plague is slightly abating in Mysore. Between five to ten thousand people have left the city within the past month. The Station Municipality is in difficulties to meet plague expenditure. A proposal will be brought up at a special meeting to raise a loan to meet the expenditure.

THE SACRILEGE AT POONA.
ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.

IN our yesterday's issue, says the "Deccan Herald, giving details of the outrage reported by telegram, we had to record an audacious robbery at the City Chapel in Nana's Peth, of sacred utensils and articles belonging to the altar of that place of worship, which belongs to the Roman Communion. The thieves have apparently been at work again, if not the same gang, others who have emulated their wicked exploit, the scene of their depredations being St. Mary's Church, which is situated in Ganesh Khind. It would appear from the marks that the burglars must have got into the Church at night by the window behind the organ. They then removed the purple curtain hanging behind the altar, the mauve altar frontal, plush and embroidered, the sacred superfrontals, and the contents of the three offertory boxes in the Church. A desperate attempt seemingly was made to get at the Communion plate and Church money in the vestry, but as the door was securely fastened with a good strong English lock, and the burglars appear to have been in a hurry, their attempt to burst open the door proved abortive. They nevertheless bored a hole in the door with an auger, but finding the first too low down, attempted another, which brought them on to the lock, when the quest of the communion plate had to be abandoned. It would seem as if the burglars took a sort of general survey of the place to see if there was anything worth removing within the sacred precincts of the Church, for stirring the old embers of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, at rest after their many victorious flutterings on the walls of the temple of the Prince of Peace they ruthlessly dragged the emblems of past glory and regimental days relation to the ground, tore them from their poles, and stole the gilt crowns which surmounted them. Having committed all this, the thieves departed, leaving only a number of dusty footprints on the pavement to show that they had been there. The property stolen amounts in value to about Rs 400. The police immediately set to work on this very imperfect clue they had, and suspecting some old hands of the crime they obtained leave to search the lines of the 2nd Bombay Infantry, and during last evening when a considerable amount of the stolen property was found in the possession of the Subedar of the Regiment. He was immediately arrested, also two Sepoys, on the men of the regiment. The clue to the thieves appears to have been given by Captain Edwardes of the regiment, who set about searching the quarters of one of the men. Here he found the altar cushion and some other articles, which he identified. Mr. Michael Kennedy, D.S.P., Mr. Fleming, and the Cantt. Chief Constable

continued the search, and the result of their united labours showed that they had struck what looked like a mine of ill-gotten treasures in the house of the Subedar. Here they appear to have discovered a sewing machine which, it is said, once belonged to Sergt. Major Wilson of the Poona Volunteers, a cigar-case also belonging to the same gentleman, a lot of children's clothes, the property of Mrs. Carson, a number of tools used in the last burglary and a variety of other very interesting things, the proceeds, no doubt, of similar operations in other places. The articles stolen from the City Chapel are also likely to be recovered from same the gang. The Subedar, and several of the men, were immediately put under arrest, and marched to the Guard Room where they were kept for the night. The smartness of the arrest reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in unearthing it. We hear that the greatest surprise is expressed that the subedar who is described as a venerable old Sikh who was believed to be a first class man and officer.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Meya Ahmedkan Bahadurkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 13th December last, committed the murder of his wife named Jainabee and of a woman named Noor Jehan, with whom Jainabee had been living. Mr. Raikes, with the Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Young defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. C. Remington, foreman.
Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas. Mr. J. P. Fleweker
Mr. Asandrao N. Dabulkar. Mr. J. E. Davar.
Mr. William Carter. Mr. Ekanath R. Khote
Mr. W. A. Chambers. Mr. Doss Mahomed Allana.

The prisoner at first pleaded guilty as the charge was read over to him by the Clerk of the Crown.

His Lordship : Do you know what you have pleaded guilty to ? Prisoner : I claim to be tried.

Mr. Anderson briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the 13th December last, the prisoner committed the murder of his wife Jainabee and another woman named Noor Jehan. The facts of the case were few, and the issue to be tried was a short one. Not only did the prisoner, make a statement which would be proved before the jury; but he was seen in the commission of the act by two eye-witnesses, and by four other persons leaving the house with the blood stained weapon in his hand, Jaina bee was a woman about thirty years of age, and had lived as the wife of another person, after whose death she lived with the prisoner, and had two children by him. Some time afterwards the prisoner married her by "nika." Jainabee subsequently left her husband and lived in several places, and finally with a woman named Noor Jehan, who was older than herself. About a month before the murder, prisoner called upon Jainabee and tried to induce her to come and live with him again. High words passed between them at the time, because she refused to have anything further to do with him. On the 13th December last, the attention of several women was called to Jainabee's room by the noise they heard. They passed through the passage, and looking into the room, saw the prisoner striking Jainabee with the weapon. They were frightened and ran away. One of them, Chotee bee, ran into her shop in the same house, and with her servant Gaffoor saw the prisoner leaving the house with the blood-stained chopper in his hand. Prisoner gave himself up to a policeman stationed near the house, handed the chopper to him, and made a statement. The policeman went to the house in Gujjar Street, and in a room there saw two women, one of whom, Jainabee, was dead; whilst Noor Jehan, who was alive was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died soon after admission. Later in the day prisoner took the police to a shop in Khoja Street, at which he had bought the chopper a week previously. At his request, the prisoner was placed before Mr. Spencer Presidency magistrate, to whom he made a statement which was taken down in writing. A piece of the chopper, which had been knocked off, was found in the brains of one of the women.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Spencer, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was acting fourth presidency magistrate. On the 13th December last, accused was brought before witness and made a statement before him, pointing to a chopper with which, he said he committed the crime.

Chotee bee, woman, said she kept an eating house in the premises in which the deceased women Jainabee and Noor Jehan lived in Gujjar Street. She was sitting in her room of her landlord Abdulla, when she heard a noise downstairs. She went down and saw that all was right in her shop. She next looked into the room of Noor Jehan, the door of which was open and saw the prisoner with a chopper in his hand. She was striking with the chopper. The room was dark. Witness saw two women sitting in the room by the wall and the prisoner was close by them. Witness got frightened and ran away into her shop. She told her servant to close the shop and she went to Bkendy Bazar to recover outstandings. She had seen the prisoner in the house about 25 days before this occurrence. She soon after returned to the shop. She saw the prisoner in the street, his clothes st

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Sidra, 2032 tons, Captain A Atkinson, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE s s Activ 867 tons, Captain H C Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 27th January with a cargo of timber.

THE BISNO Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. H. Roth well, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 4th February via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Captain Harvey, Mr R Aitken, Store Bergt McCling, store Sergt Nolan, wife and 3 children and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
India	2691	Robinson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2 47	Topman			Standard Oil Co
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
Golden Cross	1944	Miller			A Monteleoff
Nasert	912	Raffle			B & P S N Co
Ceylon		Chaser			I L Service
Lendanera	3307	Britton			M M & Co
H M S Eclipse		Bush			Flagship
Ellora	1998	Thomas	Rangoon	10-2	M M & Co
Patna	1161	Acheson			M M & Co
Benzada	1341	McDougall			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Wilson			M M & Co
Adir	967	Andersen			
Dumraon	761	Stuthwell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Fraser	1570	Oliver	Havre	11-2	P M & Co
C	King Arthur	1017	Omen	R S Ports	4-2	B P S N Co
D	& E Bombay	2-63	Turner			J M & Co
P	Ionia	2143	Gruht	Dunkirk	10-2	Bombay Co
H	& J Sidra	1032	Addinson	Antwerp	7 2	Bombay Co
K	Florida	2013	Chapman	Hull	10-2	J M & Co
M	Simla	1099	Rogerson	P Gulf	9-2	M M & Co
N	Johannesberger	1874	Muller Hamburg			Lade & Co
P	Aldersgate	1987	Willis	Liverpool	8-2	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	10.2	Shipped & Co
Peacock	502	Ahmed	Bhownagar	7-2	Do
Mahanadi	547	Fuzer	P Gulf	9-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Egypt	1179	Lang	Aden	10-2	P & O S N Co
3	G V of Edinburg	2020	Baillie	Karachi	10-2	P Forbes & Co
4	Peshawar	2703	Vibert	China	8-2	P & O S N Co
5	Cuzco	2852	Street	China	11-2	P & O S N Co
10	Tyrbo	2879	Howes	Genoa		W Nicol & Co
12	Shannon	2380	Cole	London	11-2	P & O S N Co
15	Wistow Hall	2139	Williams	London	8-2	K N & Co
16	Joanna	2179	Griffith	Antwerp	6-2	F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 47·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colabs mean time, or 5h. 8m. 14·2s of Greenwich meantime

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Activ s	Anderson	Rangoon, Jan 27
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 4
	Ocean Queen	Schmitz	Marseilles
	Imaum s		Newport

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Neptune s	Walters	Calcutta
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c
	Lendanera s	Britton	Calcutta, &c.
	Sidra s	Atkinson	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra for Karachi.
" Simla for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser s—75 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee
City of Edinburgh s—40 cases confectionery A K Abdool Hoosee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—8 cases soap E M Abdyally

FROM LONDON.

Elora s—5 cases ammunition C A Barodawalla and Sons
Arabia s—11 cases medicine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—9 cases medicine C Nuthoo and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesburger s—60 cases matches A Shaikadam, 7 cases lamps R Dimar, 25 casks chemicals H M Mehta and Co
Hochheimer s—12 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 25 cases brandy and 1 hogshead spirit Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—20 cases writing paper A Akbervally, 50 cases writing paper K Abdoolbhoy sein

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphiritte s—15 cases glass bangles Cooper Brothers

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).
3. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 11th inst.
Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-0 p.m. sharp.
Expenses &c. will be refunded on application.
Dress—Drill order without arms—puttees to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Thursday next the 9th instant, at 6 15 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officer's parade
Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—
St. Mary's College: One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.
2. The following dates have been fixed for the Nicholson Cup and Bayley Shield Competition:—
Right Half Battalion A B C and D Companies—Nicholson Cup, Monday, 13th February 1899, and Bayley Shield, Monday 20th February 1899
Left Half Battalion E F Companies—Nicholson Cup Tuesday 14th February 1899, and Bayley Shield, Tuesday 21st February 1899
3. The Cadets Match No X of the Rifle Association Prospectus will be fired for at Cooria on Thursday morning the 16th February 1899. All entries must be made at Head Quarters not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th instant

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th February, 1899.

1. The Squadron will parade this morning on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 7 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress—Drill order
2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening Wednesday, the 8th instant, from 5-30 p.m.
3. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Sion-Trombay, on the 4th of March, and that the Annual Inspection will take place on the 21st idem.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·929
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	63·0
Relative humidity of Air	69·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next	84·4
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.)	66·8
General Directions of wind	NW, NNW, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 6.

10 p.m.	73·4

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 7.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	74·0
2 p.m.	79·2
4 p.m.	78·7

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

In the month of Nov 1898.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	43,04,745	65,13,213	1,08,17,958
Exports	19,54,051	2 8,259	47,41,810
Net Imports	23,48,694	37,27,514	60,76,338

To the end of the month of Nov. 1898, Progressive.

Imports	4,80,58,083	6,93,91,616	11,74,04,699
Exports	1,54,43,790	7,52 7,303	5,07,21,093
Net Imports	3,25,14,293	3,40,63,913	6,65,78,606

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1898	82,315	22,91,941*	23,17,750
To the end of the month of Nov 1898, (Progressive)	17,19,050	3,6 3,93,614	3,84,12,664
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
In the month of Nov. 1898		39,07,086	39,07,086
To the end of the month of Nov. 1898 (Progressive)	18,40,470	3,92,40,093	4,11,80,563

* Of which Rs. 27,57,681 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st January 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 28th January 1899	14,687,100
3 Balance to be remitted from 29th January 1899, to 31st March 1899	1,312,900

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and "Coat-of-Arms of Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and dissentery, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Vendors every where, at Rs. 1-4-0, per bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, EVENING, FEB. 7.

Consols dropped 1-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 111 1-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent higher, at 103; and Paris Exchange on London 1 1-2 centime, at 25.19 1-2 frs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117, and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £65 15-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 3-8 d per oz.; and in New York at 59 3-8 cents per oz., with Demand Exchange on London still at 4.85 1-4 dollars. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at at 36s. per 416lbs, February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; and Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-2s. per 416lbs, February-March shipment, to Antwerp sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone.

Prices of Cotton, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged in the Liverpool Market yesterday. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready mid.—Uplands advanced 1-8 cent in New York, to 6 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures were 10 points higher both for May and August, at 6·17 and 6·21 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Monday's Receipts	27,000	35,000	27,000
Two days do.	48,000	72,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,825,000	6,803,000	5,651,000

A fair amount of business has passed to-day in our local Cotton market. Shippers bought 100 bales Umrli at Rs. 136 1-2 per candy, 500 Bengal at Rs.119 to Rs. 126, 300 Bhownugger at Rs. 138; and the Mills took 200 Broach at Rs. 156, 150 Viramgaum at Rs.114 300 Jalna at Rs. 134, 200 Barsi at Rs. 145, 2·0 Bengal at Rs. 119 to Rs. 126, 100 Akola at Rs. 129, 100 Khamgam at Rs. 133, and 2·0 Khandwa at Rs. 133 1-2 "Fine" Broach was quoted at Rs. 156, per candy, February-March delivery, and "good" at Rs. 153, for March; "good" Bhownugger at Rs. 135, for March.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been a small enquiry, in a steady market; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,011 bales.
Wheat	8,119 cwts.
Linseed	4,415 "
Rapeseed	6,350 "
Gingellyseed	10,718 "
Groundnuts	2,700 "
Castorseed	4,604 "
Rice	5,095 "

FREIGHTS.—A steady business is passing both for ready and forward loading. The "Bedouin" 8 was berthed for Marseilles at 17s. 6d. for end of March. A fair quantity of cotton was booked for ready loading at 19s. for Trieste and Venice, 19s. 6d. and 20s. for Hamburg, 20s. 6d. for Genoa, 19s. 6d. for Dunkirk, and 20s. for Havre.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Only a few Mercantile Bills were offering, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 3 32 1. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32 "
France	170 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 98 5-16 and 98 1-2 for Money and Account, respectively for 3 1-2 per cents; Threes were nominally unchanged at 88 1-2.

SHARES are dull. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 lower; Hindustan, Rs. 5; and Western India, Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Moravia from Trieste sailed for Colombo and Calcutta, this morning.

The same Company's s s Amphitrite from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s s Singapore Captain R. Pizzarello, left Aden for Bombay on the 6th instant at 6 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang, for Bombay on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32"

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
2½ per cent. Rentes	103
3 per cents. Rentes	117
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	95 15-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th February, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th January, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 28. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	100 00 000	100,00,0·0
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	35,56,739	27,30,825
Public Deposits at Head Office	29,10,531	29,92,013
Do. do. at Branches	329,84 780	326,21,572
Other Liabilities	8,919	9,137
Post Bills	15,31,359	14,56,969
Credits, on Drawn	588,22,238	571,00,516

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,92 858	104,58,139
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	54,85,537	54,61,871
Loans do. do. do.	123 87,499	133,84,259
Bills Discounted and purchased	113,49 449	111,80,707
Dead Stock	4,16 720	4,16,720
Stamps and Stationery	28,563	28,535
Bullion	2,41,054	11,98,692
Balances with other Banks	146,60,490	126,14,306
Cash		
Rs.	586,22,383	574,00,516

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	90,00,000 0 0	91 00.000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218 2 6	1,87,01,781 8 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,32,018 6 7	5,08,39,498 7 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,46,357 3 0	4,11,740 12 6
Sundries	22,44,466 0 5	22,48,976 15 1
Rs.	10 26 65 059 12 11	10,05,61,9·7 8 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,51,906 0 0	57,90,139 0 0
Other authorised Investments	71,62,208 0 0	70,07,453 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,74,44,253 14 8	1,78,58,657 14 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,35,912 9 11	1,80,12,754 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,861 14 7	1,79 69 746 8 1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156 0 5	8,88,109 7 6
Bullion	1,405 1 0	1,405 1 0
Dead Stock	12,97,608 13 10	12,95,812 10 11
Stamps	12,664 4 0	17,671 6 0
Sundries	19,00,706 10 3	18 14 877 7 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,88,488 10 2	1,21,29 152 13 1
Do. at Branches	1,83,74 376 14 1	1,73,31,252 8 9
Rs.	10,26,65,099 12 11	10,05,61,987 8 10

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (not estimated.) Rs.	Total Earnings Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32, 00	3,15,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	188	4	271
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	30,36,224	55,12,268	1,66,371	87,14,863
Total for 26 weeks	31,63,224	58,27,368	1,73,371	91,68,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,317	3,12,898	76,582	5,12,797
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	187	46	306
Total to corresponding date do.	31,53,148	54,74,237	2,17,539	88,24,953

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 58,787
Increase to date ..... " 2,84,010

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·4 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and General Traffic Receipts Rs.	Other Earnings Estimated. Rs.	Total earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	7,200	17,100	30	29,330
Or per mile of Railway	23	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year	85,163	3,94,595	3,144	4,84,102
Total for 26 week	89,363	4,11,695	3,174	5,01,232
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,226	20,542	—5,573	18,205
Per mile Ry do.	23	146	—40	129
Total to corresponding date do.	94,816	2,23,428	—2,034	4,16,210

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,125
Do. to date ..... " 84,942

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORBES—January 29, at Badulipur, Assam, the wife of Charles T Forbes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELCHER—SLATER—February 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Eyzabad, by the Rev. P. D. Johnson, William Edward Gilbert Belcher, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., to Muriel Mary Murray, elder daughter of A. W. Slater, Executive Engineer, P W D and granddaughter of the Rev. S. Slater, D. D., late of Simla, and of the late Major-General E. F. Foster, of the 12th Suffolk Regiment and 18th Regiment, District.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

As anticipated, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been elected by the Liberal members, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons. Of the intellectual capacity of the new leader no doubt seems to exist amongst either those who are to follow or those whom he is to oppose. There are, however, doubts on two points: first, as to whether health, never conspicuously robust, will enable him to sit in the House night after night and do battle with an overwhelming majority without breaking down; secondly, as to his equipment of plodding industry being equal to the demands that will assuredly be made upon it in this Session, and those to follow before an appeal to the country permits of even a precarious hope of reversing the popular verdict of 1895. His general temperament and Scottish humour will do much and his Scottish good sense and tenacity will stand him in good stead. Moreover, he is at the present moment the leader who will divide the disheartened Liberal Opposition least. Sir William Harcourt acted on the advice he once gave Disraeli and tapped the Protestant drum. The *odium theologicum* is not to be invoked with impunity by a politician trying to reorganise a routed Party. Why the last of the Plantagenets should have plied that particular drumstick when he has himself told the world that the misleading priests whom he proposed to hand up to their Bishops for summary punishment, are numbered by thousands, it is difficult to say. If the clergy whom he ex-communicates with bell book and candle are so numerous, it is at least presumable that they have a very considerable following, not only in the Church but in the country. It is more than probable that they have votes, which they certainly would not throw away on a statesman that reviles them and their pastors as traitors to their country and their faith. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has too much Scottish caution to meddle with such delicate topics. He will leave them to John Kensit and the Bishops. On the other hand, he will not alienate orthodox Liberalism by too ostentatiously parading the new Imperialism which has captivated Lord Rosebery. It is his happiness to be *persona grata* to the two statesmen whose rivalry has threatened the broken and disorganised Liberal Party with a scission more disastrous than that of 1886.

Mr. Morley's withdrawal from the position of lieutenant of the Leader of the Liberal Party certainly gives Mr. Asquith his opportunity. Although that Right Honourable is as ambitious as he is able, there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the expressions of regret in his references to the present remarkable exhibition of disunion among the Liberal leaders. But whilst Mr. Asquith feels with "exceptional intensity" the blow suffered by the party owing to Mr. Morley's withdrawal, he denied that the Liberal Party—Mr. Morley's words were "a section of the Liberal party"—had, to use Sir William Harcourt's words in a letter to "Young Wales, become impregnated and leavened with the mesmeric influences of Jingoism. He contends that if they had remained silent when the Fashoda incident arose they would have been guilty of political cowardice, and that their declarations and action on the subject were in the interests of peace, and helped to preserve peace. He denies that as a Liberal he has been guilty of any logical inconsistency in rejoicing at the results of the Soudan campaign, and argues that a healthy and reasonable Imperialism is a principle of Liberal foreign policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman being selected as leader of the party Mr. Asquith must be his second in command. Sir Henry Fowler for some unaccountable reason was quite out of the running. Lord Rosebery, the *fons et origo* of the disturbed condition of the party, lies low and says nothing. He must be tempted every morning when he opens his newspaper to form one of the band of lofty men who hypocritically declare that they never read the newspapers. So far he has resisted this daily temptation and has even declined a special effort to draw him. Mr. Bryn Roberts, one of the better sort of "Welsh Radicals," as the Opposition members from the Principality are termed, whatever the complexion of their Liberalism, has lately gone for Lord Rosebery with characteristic pertinacity. Mr. Bryn Roberts proclaims first that Lord Rosebery is a Jingo of the first water; next, that it is his firm intention never to occupy a seat in a Cabinet of which Sir William Harcourt is a member. Thirdly, that Sir Edward Grey made his famous declaration about our rights in the Nile Valley at the instigation of his chief, Lord Rosebery, which is obvious, and without the knowledge of Sir W. Harcourt, which seems incredible.

Lord Rosebery has had his attention called to these statements, and, determined to remain passive, replies through his private secretary that he is unable to take notice of the various assertions made about himself, "which are indeed quite immaterial to him." How immaterial! The criticism of a member like Mr. Bryn Roberts, who is not to be put in the same category as the fire-eaters of the Welsh Party, cannot be altogether immaterial to Lord Rosebery if, as is believed, he has through his friends been working hard to produce a situation which would pave the way to his return to the Liberal leadership. It is sometimes said, and said of both Parties, that the leaders have trouble with their followers. At present so far as the Liberal Party—if Mr. Goldwin Smith will allow there is such an institution—the difficulty is not with the followers but with the leaders. In many quarters it is assumed that Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley in the attitude they have taken up stand entirely alone. That remains to be seen. To judge from the line of the bulk of the Liberal Press they are in a hopeless minority; but things are not always what they seem, and we are inclined to think that Mr. George Wyndham is on the whole justified in saying that Mr. Morley's utterances at Brechin were such as would have been cheered to the echo by every Liberal and Liberal paper five years ago, and he is not so sure now that Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt are so lonely in their opinions as some Liberal journals affect to believe. He does not believe the main body of Radicals care very much for Lord Rosebery and Imperialism. He is convinced that four-fifths of the Liberal party still worship the old gods.

For some days past there has been a general belief amongst the native community that the Bombay Improvement Trust has obtained the permission of Government to raise a loan of two millions sterling in the London market. For once the bazaar, usually well informed in such matters, has been on the wrong scent. The Government of India has not sanctioned the experiment of raising money for the rebuilding of Bombay in the Home market, though there is no doubt that all the funds required might be so obtained on advantageous terms. The Government have, however, preferred to abide by the fixed principle not to sanction any borrowing by municipal or analogous bodies in Europe. They have decided to come to the assistance of the Trust with a loan of seventy-five lakhs at 4 per cent., as under the present conditions of the local money market it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Trust to obtain any considerable sum at 4 per cent. This Government loan is useful, not to say indispensable, and will enable active operations to begin in a month or six weeks. As the Government can raise money in London at two and a-half per cent., a handsome profit may be secured without trouble, inconvenience or risk. The operation would have the additional advantage of strengthening exchange and thus facilitating the adoption of the gold standard, which may now be regarded as determined upon. A good deal is already being done in the direction of accumulating a gold reserve in this country. The s.s. Rome, within the last few days, brought to Colombo half-a-million in gold, one-half of which was forwarded to Calcutta, and the other to Bombay, where it arrived yesterday. Last week £170,000 in gold was received by the Bombay banks. Egypt is also contributing to our gold supply, £200,000 being now on its way from that country. A large amount sent from London is also on its way which, with additional shipments from Australia, will raise the amount of that precious metal imported into India to considerably more than a crore.

THE rejection by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Bill to constitute the whole of the forty-nine judges of the Court of Cassation a tribunal to deal with the Dreyfus case, is a rebuff for the Dupuy Government. It does not necessarily follow that the Chamber will accept the report of the committee. But the Chamber usually ratifies the view of the committee appointed to consider the proposals submitted to it by the ministry. The Cabinet in accepting the suggestion, made with a good deal of insolence by M de Beaurepaire, was influenced no doubt by the growing difficulties of an intolerable situation. The press favouring reversion urged the acceptance of M. de Beaurepaire's sinister proposal, avowedly made to discredit in advance the expected decision of the criminal section of the Court that Dreyfus had not been legally convicted. By acceding to the proposal it was hoped to silence the clamour already making itself heard, that the judges were biassed in favour of a convicted traitor by the gold of the supposed "syndicate of treason." With the Army looking on with sudden dissatisfaction, it was deemed best to compromise and agree to the enrolment of all the judges of the Court of Cassation as a sort of jury to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner on the Devil's Island. But that course was open to grave objections from more than one point of view. It gave a fictitious importance to the preposterous accusations of bias pref rred by M. de Beaurepaire; it would establish a dangerous precedent by creating by an act of the Legislature an exceptional tribunal to pronounce on the innocence or guilt of a particular individual, instead of disposing of his case in the ordinary course of law. It was a dire

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Parliament was opened to-day by Commission.

The Queen's Speech says that relations with other Powers continue friendly.

Her Majesty refers to the brilliant conduct of th Omdurman Campaign and is proud to acknowledge the distinguished bravery of the British and Egyptian troops. My officers, says her Majesty, are now engaged in conjunction with the Khedive's in establishing order over the conquered provinces.

The Speech allud s to the restoration of order in Crete and her Majesty says she gladly participates in the Conference summoned by the Tsar to consider the possibility of limiting the present burdensome armaments.

Although unable to concur with all the resolutions proposed at the Anti-Anarchist conference some requisite amendments to the present laws will be submitted to Parliament.

The Speech then dwells with great satisfaction upon the contribution by the Cape to the Navy.

Her Majesty grieves to say that the plague continues in several parts of India and has spread to fresh places in the South and North, but unremitting efforts continue to be made to relieve the sufferers, to check the spread of the disease and to prevent its transmission to other lands. Th Queen rejoices that the Indian harvests have been abundant and that trade and revenue have recovered with a rapidity and completeness surpassing all expectation.

The Speech announces the introduction of a London Government Bill and Measures dealing with education and for enabling workmen to purchase their dwellings.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ILOILO TO BE FORCIBLY OCCUPIED.

The Americans estimate that in the fighting at Manila the Filipinos lost 2,000 in killed and 3,500 in wounded, whilst 5,000 were taken prisoners.

Ge eral Otis has been instructed to crush the revolt, and orders have been sent to General Miller to forcibly occupy Iloilo.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation issued by the Filipino leader Aguinaldo, declares that the Americans began hostilities, and he trusts to God to defend the country against the foreign invaders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel E. Bainbridge has been appointed head of Ordnance Factories.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE REFERENCE BILL REJECTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has rejected by nine votes against two the Bill to refer the Dreyfus case to the united sections of the Court of Cassation, on the ground that the report furnished to the Government by M. Mazeau, Chief President of the Court of Cassation, is not convincing.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been elected leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY RATIFIED BY A MAJORITY.

The Washington Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty by a majority of three.

LORD ELGIN'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Lord and Lady Elgin and family have arrived in London.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ENGLISH BISHOP FOR JAPAN.

The Rev. Mr. Foss, a Missionary of Kobe, has been consecrated Bishop of Osaka, Japan.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Count Caprivi ex-German Chancellor, and Prince Alfred of Coburg.

MILITARY DRAFTSMEN.

GUIDES TO BE SUPERSEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

A scheme has now been finally sanctioned for replacing the present draftsmen in the Bombay and Madras commands, known as guides, by native soldiers, regularly trained at Roorkee, in surveying and reconnaissance. A bonus of three months' pay will generally be granted to guides retired under this scheme who receive pensions.

THE ADEN GARRISON.

PERIOD OF LOCATION REDUCED.

It has been decided, in view of the trying nature of the climate of Aden to reduce the period of location of Native regiments there, from three years to two for the next two reliefs.

THE JEWELLERY THEFT CASE.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

The case of the theft of Rs. 20,000 worth jewellery was decided to-day, Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, sentenced the Marwari to two years, imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six month s more; and Godabhai wife of Gopal, twenty months and a fine of Rs. 200, or four months more.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE BENGAL CHAMBER AND E. I. RAILWAY.

TWO IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS.

Two important contributions to the long standing controversy between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the East Indian Railway on the subject of the best means for improving the communication between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces are published. They are from the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Chamber, respectively, who are now agreed as to the necessity of more train running accommodation between Howrah and Sitarampur, but differ as to the means by which it is to be supplied, and the extent required.

The suggestion of the Chamber is to quadruple the line between Sitarampur and Calcutta; while the East Indian Railway proposes to construct a separate line between Burdwan and Calcutta. Pressure, however, is so great already, and the inconvenience caused to trade by what the Chamber endeavour to show has simply been the permanent insufficiency of train-running power on the existing line, that the Chamber deprecate any further addition to the existing traffic until the means for meeting it are provided. They urge, therefore, that the Gya-Sitarampur connection should not be completed until practice has shown that the extra traffic could be dealt with conveniently with the improved facilities which the East Indian Railway undertak s to give, or until the line between Sitarampur and Calcutta is quadrupled.

On the other hand, the East Indian want to push on with this line, and urge that the block which occurred last year was only temporary, and due partly to the plague scare.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THE FAVOURITE WINS.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 7.

Not Yet (8st. 4lb.) Robinson	1
Jilt (8st. 12lb.) A. Eyre	2
Millis II. (8st. 11lb.) Gibbs	3
Lady Yeoman (7st. 9lb.) T. Southall	4

Time 1min. 21secs.

A length and a-half between the first two; and a length between second and third, and half-length between third and fourth. A clever win.

A QUESTION having arisen some time since as to whether a student not a British subject could be called to the English Bar, the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., Mr. Jelf, Q. C., Mr. Warmington, Q. C., Mr. Benshe, Q. C., and Mr. C. A. Russell, Q. C., to report on the subject. This report having been recently presented, it has been recommended that persons who are not British subjects should not be called to the English Bar, and that if under special circumstances any Inn should desire to call to the Bar a person not a British subject, such Inn should not exercise such right except after notice to the [illegible] Inns stating the special circ[illegible]

REVERSE NEAR EDWARDESABAD BORDER.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

TWENTY CASUALTIES.

SIMLA FEB. 7

On the night of the 5th instant, the troops of the Edwardesabad garrison moved out to aid the capture of certain outlaws in the village of Goomani. Owing to the strong position taken up by the outlaws in the towers of the villag, the casualties amongst our troops amounted to six killed, and fourteen wounded.

Included amongst the latter were Major Davidson 2nd Sikhs, severely wounded, Lieutenant Houseton 1st Punjab Infantry, slightly wounded, both doing well; Subadar Hasan, 1st Punjab Infantry, mortally wounded.

Seven outlaws were captured.

The account, which has reached the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, says:—

A British force organised at Bannu left on Sunday night.

The force for the expedition consisted of the following troops:—2nd Punjab Cavalry, 1st Punjab Infantry, 2nd Sikhas, and two guns, Mountain Battery. The troops were commanded by Captain Norman, Major Mein, Major Davidson and Lieut Thorpe, respectively, the whole being under the command of Colonel Batten. They were accompanied by Messrs Gunter, Spencer and Macpherson, Political Officers.

Leaving Bannu a ten o'clock on Sunday night, the troops marched to Gamatti, where the outlaws where in refuge They arrived at the village without incident and were successful in forming a perfect cordon round Gummatti by day brake on Monday. The surprise was perfect. The outlaws were almost all at home and it was hoped that the show of force would have been sufficient to awe them into submission. They, however, absolutely refused to surrender and their decision was further strengthened by an addition of other dari g spirits to their ranks numbering about thirty. They quickly prepared for fight, and occupying two strong towers in the village, opened fire on the troops. The British force was peacefully inclined, but, having failed to arrest the outlaws, after permitting the women and children to leave the village, they commenced an attack. The guns were brought up and fired on the towers but they utterly failed to dislodge the occupants. A fresh move was then made and the Infantry was directed to occupy the village

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

This movement was rapidly carried out and performed in a brilliant manner. The resistance offered at this point was the greatest throughout the fight and the charge was met with a withering fire. Headed by the 2nd Sikhs, the troops speedily occupied the village. The movement was completely futile, for, notwithstanding brave and desperate attempts, it was found impossible to shift the enemy. The Infantry retired and the Mountain guns were again brought into action this time at the short range of 100 yards. They fired round after round, but the towers held out and little or no impression was made on them at this point of the fight. The day was wearing on and there was nothing left for the attacking force but to retire, having entirely failed to disperse the outlaws. Some of the enemy were made prisoners and a number killed and wounded; but as yet the extent of the punishment inflicted has not been ascertained. So far from being cowed by the operations carried on against them during the morning, immediaiy the retreat of the British force began the enemy left there stronghold and

FOLLOWED UP THE RETIRING TROOPS.

They managed to harass the expedition until it was actually in British territory. To add to the troubles of the expedition the road was an exceedingly difficult one At one point a big "nullah" had to be negotiated and in several places deep water had to be crossed. The retirement, however, was completed before sunset, by which time the troops had got back to Bannu. It was then ascertained that the losses had been very severe. The wounded number two British officers, Major Davidson and Lieutenant Houston, but fortunately neither of them seriously. The losses of Infantry numbering, 2nd and 4th Sikhs had borne the brunt of the fight, they suffered most. The troops covered some thirty miles in this disastrous expedition The cause of the failure is said to be that the Mountain guns were not of sufficient calibre.

THE POONA CHURCH ROBBERIES.

FURTHER RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

POONA, FEB. 7.

Police search in the Regimental lines of the 2nd Grenadiers, to-day, resulted in the discovery of some keys, concealed in the house of Ghazan Khan, which had been stolen from a Surgeon-Colonel at the Western India Club, some time back, with other stolen goods. The silver vessels from the Catholic Chapel were found with a shopkeeper in the Regimental bazaar. A sewing machine was identified, as also some clothes, trinkets and other things. The regiment was leaving for Bombay shortly and the heavy baggage had been packed. This is believed to contain other articles.

Ghazan Khan formerly belonged to a Baluchi regiment, which he left with an excellent character. Ghazan Singh Subedar and his orderly, another soldier, a fakeer, and a shopkeeper have been arrested. An auger was found in the subedar's house which fitted the marks on the vestry door.

It is believed that parts of the proceeds of many robberies have been discovered.

LATER.

The police early this morning went to the lines of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and made a most successful search, having managed to recover all the curtains and other things stolen from St. Mary's, a gilt pyx, silver key, a box, and the chalice stolen from the City Chapel were also recovered, though the cups are bent and broken.

The police next visited the city, where Inspector Moore took them to a fakeer's house, in which the church vestments were found. Altogether six persons have now been arrested, all of them Punjabis. Four of these are military men, including Subedar Ghazan Khan, all belonging to the 4th Company.

All except the subedar are in the police lock-up, and will be placed before the Cantonment Magistrate to-morrow. A demand has been asked for. The Subedar will be given up when the military authorities have been communicated with. Among the heap of articles recovered a splendid mirror has been found, but it is not yet identified.

THE PUNA TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

POONA, FEB. 7.

The inquest on the body of the late Lieutenant Byland was held last night and early this morning when Colonel Macpherson and Dr. Bull were examined. The former said he was going out for his bicycle with Colonel Fordyce, when deceased came into the verandah and called out to him to wait and disappeared into his room. He called out inquiring what was wanted, when deceased appeared holding a revolver to his right temple. He asked deceased to drop it, and but his bicycle against a tree, but before he reached, deceased shot himself.

On Monday, after dinner, he made a rambling statement that he was in much trouble, and was practically boycotted by all classes of society. Further, deceased said: "I know I am cruel, and am accused of murder."

Dr. Bull said he met deceased for the first time yesterday. He saw him in the Chief Commissariat Office, and later at his own house. He said he had some other troubles which he did not mention. Deceased further said that his brain was not right since he returned from Russia in September 1897. He had suffered from a delusion during the time of his study in the Russian language. He smoked cigarettes very heavily. It was intended to give him leave to Europe. Witness did not think his mind was sound.

Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, gave a verdict that the cause of the death, was a gun-shot wound, the bullet passing out of the left cheek. It is also clear that deceased was not in a sound state of mind, and committed suicide in a state of temporary insanity.

THE FUNERAL.

The body of the deceased was removed from the Poona Hotel to the Sassoon Hospital mortuary late at night, and the funeral took place in the early morning. The gun carriage was supplied by the 20th Field Battery, and the carrying party, consisted of eight non-Commissioned Officers of the Durham Light Infantry, who in the presence of Colonel Barclay, Captain Balin and Lieutenant Deas, of the Commissariat, and Captain Foster, Station Staff Officer, placed the coffin on the carriage. It was covered with the Union Jack, and several wreaths of flowers were placed on the top.

The cortege started from the Sassoon Hospital just after eight, the firing parties fifty rank and file with band—was furnished by the 19th Bombay Infantry. Near the corner of the cemetery a large number of officers had assembled. The Rev. Horne, Chaplain of St. Mary's, read the funeral service at the conclusion of which the firing party fired three volleys over the grave.

According to a will written some time in 1897, deceased left the whole of his property to his father, Deputy Surgeon-General Veale at home. A Codicil added some time after states that deceased particularly desires that his Violin—his favourite instrument—should be sent home without being sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FRANKFORT TRADE WITH AMERICA.

SWISS FINANCIAL SCHEME.

THE SILK TRADE.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

MR. W. A. M'Knight, of Liverpool, forwards his diminutive "Provision Trade Statistics," containing the figures for a series of years of the shipments of cheese, butter, margarine, bacon, hams, lard, eggs, and so on, to the United Kingdom in general and to Liverpool in particular from the United States and from Canada and other colonies, with comparative tables of cheese prices and stocks in Liverpool, in a form suitable for the waistcoat pocket. Mr. M'Knight points out that the imports of bacon, hams, and lard show for last year an increase of 65,949 tons, representing £2,500,000 in value, while those of cheese show a decrease of 13,186 tons in quantity and £91,574 in value. The shipments of cheese from Canada exceed in quantity and value any previous year except 1897. The growth in the imports of butter from Canada is a striking feature. At the same time, a marked falling off in the imports from the United States is shown, but, not improbably, much American butter may have been shipped through Canadian ports. The shipments from Australasia last year fell short of the total for 1897. A continued increase in the imports of eggs into the United Kingdom is noticeable.

A report from Roubaix states that the trade in French wool has been very quiet. For certain very fine descriptions higher prices are asked and are obtainable. In colonial and other overseas wools business has not been large, as though the combing mills are now better employed than they have been, all the machinery has not yet resumed running. Moreover, the prices obtainable for combed wool, do not yet correspond to the cost of the raw material, and therefore in certain establishments, a preference for diminished production is still manifested. As regards the spinning branch, worsted yarn producers, almost without exception, have been compelled to raise their quotations in consequence of the higher cost of the material. The weaving mills are moderately busy; an increased demand for worsted Jacquard goods has been experienced. As the export demand has not yet shown any very marked expansion, however, a considerable number of looms are still idle. The demand for cotton yarns has been poor, and only a sluggish demand for cotton piece-goods is reported from Rouen.

The returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week give a total of 133,204 kilos, as against 114,992 kilos in the preceding week, and the following totals for the corresponding week in the previous five years:—

Year.	Kilos.	Year.	Kilos.
1898	109,977	1895	104,867
1897	114,677	1894	111,741
1896	93,512		

It will be seen that the figures continue to testify to increased confidence in the future of the market, if compared with the usual volume of the clearances at the turn of the year. During the past week the tone of the Lyons market showed further improvement, with an increased activity of demand. The comparative smallness of existing stocks is mentioned as the chief influence on holders and buyers. The development of production in the Far East, which in previous years threatened to inundate the European markets, appears to have paused, and mea while consumption in a variety of directions has increased; indeed consumption appears to have overtaken the production of the material, and old stocks have been reduced to the verge of extinction. The fact that prices do not continue to move rapidly upward is attributed by a Lyons authority to the continuance of political complications in France, and between France and England. During the past week an advance in the quotations for Japan and Canton raws was made. The position as regards the fabrics in the Lyons market was unchanged; a few sales and deliveries of goods continued, but manufacturers are still expecting the supplementary orders for the spring season. The demand for French raws, rather than for throwns, was maintained, and Italian raws came next, followed by Broussa descriptions. The prices of Syrian have been advanced one to two francs, and they have apparently in consequence been less in demand. Syrian and Italian organsines and China and Japan trames were in more active demand than in the preceding week. Cocoons were also in some demand in the interior markets, but in the Cevennes buying has been checked by the relatively high prices asked by producers. In the Marseilles market cocoon prices have continued to tend upwards, and also the prices of raws. It is admitted that the increased firmness and upward tendency of the silver market favours the developing strength of the silk market. Advices from Italy state that holders of silk in the Italian centres of the silk trade express much satisfaction at the "excellent position" of their commodity, and manifest much confidence in a further decided improvement at no distant date. The telegrams from Shanghai, Canton, and Yokohama report only partially active markets, but continued firmness as regards prices.

After some days of hesitation, markets at Frankfort have become much more active, and prices in several departments have moved sharply upwards. This is partly connected with the relief in the monetary situation, partly with the excellent result of several new issues; but mainly with the excellent development in the American markets. It is a mere matter of fact that Frankfort is the leading market in Germany for American securities, several prominent American banking firms having branch offices here, and a very rich and important American colony has been residing here for many years. Indeed, the number of American securities quoted at Frankfort is much larger than that quoted on the Berlin markets, and investors at the former town are accustomed to study very carefully the development of affairs on the other side. The rise in quotations has favourably influenced all this market. Among the recent issues that of the Five per Cent. Internal Redemable Bonds of Mexico, made by the Deutsche Effecten and Wechsel Bank, has absorbed most public interest. All the amount offered for subscription has been taken by investors, and the public continues to buy up the bonds in large amounts. Mexican Gold Bonds have continued their upward movement and are held tight. Austrian and Hungarian bonds and securities are entirely neglected, and, instead of purchases, which used to be made therein in this period of year, sales can now constantly be reported. Several new companies will shortly be floated with the assistance of Frankfort capital—for instance, a new bank at Stuttgart, under the firm of Wurttembergische Landesbank, with a capital of £250,000, in which the banking firm L. and E. Wertheimber and the Deutsche Genossenschafts bank are interested. A new wagon factory will be constructed in the neighbourhood of Frankfort (at Kelsterbach), with a capital of £80,000, by the firm of E. Lavenburg and the Commerz and Disconto Bank. The Pfalzische Bank will introduce the shares of a cord factory established at Mannheim with a capital of £90,000. All in all, the new year has begun for the Frankfort markets with favourable prospects, especially as some of our leading concerns have developed much more activity and independence of the metropolitan Stock Exchange than they had done in the last few years. The Five per Cent. Internal Mexican Bonds, which have their only German market at Frankfort, and which enjoy much favour in German investors circles, contribute, of course, to increase the orders coming to the Frankfort stock market, and the extension of business here.

The Swiss Confederation is on the eve of realising two most important projects concerning the country's economic and financial organisation—perhaps the most important in its history. Although the question of the purchase by the State of the Swiss railways has been settled by a referendum as far back as February 20, 1898, three companies only—the Central, the Union, and a section of the North-East—have been notified of the expiration of their concessions by the year 1903. Numerous lawsuits are anticipated to result from the difficulty of fixing the indemnity. Up to the present nobody can calculate even an approximate price at which the State will become proprietor of the entire system, and whence and how the necessary money is to be secured. The second project consists in the creation of a central bank endowed with the monopoly of issuing notes. The people having rejected, on February 23, 1897, a law for the establishment of a Bank of the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss Union for Trade and Industry laid before the Federal Council in March last a project for the creation of a Central Bank without the financial participation of the Confederation. According to this scheme the necessary capital of 50,000,000f. was to be supplied as to two-fifths by the Cantons, as to one-fifth by the actually-existing emission banks, and the remaining two-fifths by public subscription. In other words, this means a private bank instead of a State bank. A special commission was appointed by the Council, and a report has been quite recently published, and the conclusion arrived at favours the creation of a Central Bank with a capital of 60,000,000f., of which one-third is to be contributed by the Confederation, one-third by the Cantons, and one-third by private capital, and the same proportion to be observed in the constitution of the board of directors and officials. The Federal Council will shortly have to submit this new project to the Chambers. Will it be adopted in its entirety or will it have to be remodelled? An answer is very difficult, as scarcely anybody in competent circles is absolutely satisfied with the details of the scheme.

From Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co's circular on the American cotton markets it remarks that we enter the new year with the local trade as much at sea regarding the future course of the market as at any time this season. On one hand we are confronted with the largest supply of cotton we have ever known, with a crop which promises to add to the existing supplies, notwithstanding a consumption in excess of any previous season. On the other, the general revival in business throughout the United States is so evident that the question is raised whether the weight of the crop has not already been felt, and whether there will not be speculation sufficient to carry over to another season the surplus of the past two years without a material decline from present values. In Europe the spinners, away from the influence of the improvement in America, are looking only at the question of supply and, feeling certain of the existence of a supply greater than the world can spin, are satisfied that it is only a question of time when the surplus will be sold to them on at least a better basis than now exists. Certain grades which the spinners have been able to obtain in other seasons without difficulty were not produced this year by reason of the extremely bad weather throughout the picking season, and for these grades they will be obliged to pay relatively higher prices. They may change their machinery to run upon the lower grades, but as yet there is no evidence that the present premiums on high grades have caused them to run on the lower grades. By curtailing production and placing the disposal of their product in controlling hands the surplus stock of print cloths has been sold at advancing prices, while the improvement in the general demand for cotton goods has enabled the American manufacturers, as a rule to place themselves on a better basis than for several seasons. They did not, however, secure the same proportion of the good grades early in the season, and the stock in Liverpool probably represents the best collection of graded cotton to be found in this crop. The question of supply is admitted by everyone, as is also the consumption and the existence of surplus which will have to be carried over to another season in the hope that a reduction in the planting will bring about an advance in prices. Will the speculation in stocks, based on the prosperity of the country, extend to cotton and cause higher prices for the surplus before planting time, or will it not? is the question which the trade is unable to solve, and which bring about dull, insipid markets.

BALCHRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR.

A CORRESPONDENT from Poona writes:—Rumour is busy with respect to the statement made by Balchrishna Hari Chapekar, brother of Damodher Hari Chapekar, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. The police are naturally more reticent that on the occasion when Damodher's confession was made public before the man was placed in the dock. It is, however, understood that Balchrishna's version of the events of the night of 22nd June 1897, differs in many respects from that of his brother, Damodher. Balchrishna asserts that he was not concerned in the murders, nor was he in the neighbourhood of Gunnesh Khind Road when they were committed. But he professes to be cognisant of a conspiracy to assassinate the Plague Commissioner, and that he was aware that preparations were being made with that view. He states that those concerned in the plot proceeded to a remote spot in the jungle, where they practised shooting with a revolver at a babul tree. As has been already stated, Balchrishna accompanied Mr. Michael Kennedy and other police officers to a babul tree in a remote part of the reserved forest at Bitalwa on Chattrasinghi Hill, where the police found some shot embedded in the trunk of the tree. That part of the forest is difficult of access and may have been chosen for that reason. The confession of Damodher is not legal evidence against Balcrishna, and it remains to be seen whether there be other evidence to connect him with the tragedy of the Jubilee night. Probably some light will be thrown upon this point when the accused is placed before the Magistrate to-morrow and the case for the prosecution will be stated by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT MEETING.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the council hall, Bombay, on Thursday the 23rd February at 2 p.m.

I.—Questions asked by honourable members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the council:—Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1898 (a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of Ghee and other articles of human food:—

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

A Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of Ghee and other articles of human food—"Second Reading."

THE KHAN OF KALAT.

NOT TO BE TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

LAST year says the "Baluchistan Gazette" we gave currency to a rumour that the Khan of Kalat was desirous of transferring his "right, title and interest" in his Mekran territories to the Government, the reason assigned being that "hard knocks" were almost the only benefit likely to be derived from them, the country being thinly populated and the natives of it a stiff-necked lot, taken all round. There is no doubt, however, that the late partial rebellion there would have taxed all the resources of the Kalat State to put it down, though a few score British Native Infantry with a couple of mountain guns and a few Sowars of the Native Cavalry formed enough of a force to give a good account of the rebel chiefs and their rather irregular following. Anyhow, if the Khan did wish to rid himself of this troublesome and unprofitable territory he evidently is not to be taken at his word, for we hear that Sardar Nebrulla Khan, Raisani, uncle of the young Sardar Gurbaksh Khan the present head of this house, has now taken charge of Mekran as "Nazim," or Deputy of the Khan of Kelat; and we have little doubt this veteran chief will give a good account of himself in that appointment as he has already done in some recent instances.

RABID DOGS AT SUKKUR.

AN incident that was attended with consequences of which the exact extent is not yet known, occured at Sukkur the other day, when a mad dog which had overnight bitten several animals bit several persons the following morning. The rabid beast is reported to have run down the chief business road of New Sukkur, and one of those bitten by it, is said to be a young native girl, the daughter of respectable parents. It is high time that steps were taken by the authorities to destroy stray dogs; the danger of residence from the multiplication of owneriess, uncared for dogs is great everywhere, and no where greater than in Sukkur, where servants of the sweeper class are known to keep several pariah dogs, which pick up a living as best they can. It is seemingly useless to trust to police effort in this direction, but if the District Magistrate empowered European residents to destroy all loose dogs they may come across without a collar to denote ownership, there would soon be a marked dimunition in their number. Servants also should not be permitted to keep a number of dogs, which clearly they cannot feed, and which stray into the compounds of European residents on the [illegible]

PRESENTATION TO A B.I. OFFICER.

A BRAVE ACT SUITABLY REWARDED.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Monday evening, at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Marine Club, in Elphinstone Circle, when a handsome gold watch, which had been sent out from home by the directors of the B. I. S. N. Co., was presented to Mr. O'Sullivan, a second officer in the B. I. Company, for his distinguished services when second officer of the s.s. Vadala in July last.

The Vadala on the passage from Colombo to Calcutta broke her tail-shaft on the evening of 25th July last and came to anchor about five miles from Colombo. There was a heavy sea running at the time and the weather was sufficiently bad to make the steamer's position one of considerable danger. Lest she should drag her anchors and be blown on shore The second officer was at once despatched to Colombo for assistance in one of the ship's boats, and was able to make Colombo harbour during the night. The sail was one of great risk, taking into consideration the weather, and that it was a dark night, and great credit is due to Mr. O'Sullivan for the excellent way in which he handled that boat and for the prompt and ready manner in which he carried out the captain's orders.

After Mr. Currie had given particulars of the services rendered, the Hon. Mr. T. C. Burke handed the gold watch to Mr. O'Sullivan, prefacing the presentation with the following remarks:—

We are met here this evening, a friendly gathering, to testify by our presence our deep sympathy and hearty admiration with an act of duty, bravely and excellently well done in the face of great risks, by Mr. O'Sullivan, then 2nd officer of the B.I. s.s. Vadala, and his crew. You have heard the account of the incident related by Mr. Currie, and we can all—landsmen as well as seamen—realize the difficulties and danger of such a journey on a pitch dark night in a small open boat through a tempestuous monsoon sea; Mr. O'Sullivan and his crew ploughed their way carrying their lives in their hands, but sustained by the knowledge that the safety of the good ship Vadala and perhaps many valuable lives were dependent on the issue of that mission. To the skill and daring of Mr. O'Sullivan and his crew, were, under Providence, due the success of the undertaking, and I feel sure you will all heartily join with me in congratulating him on its successful termination. The Directors of the B. I. S. N. Co. have, with characteristic generosity, and in ready recognition of this brave act, directed that rewards in money be paid to the crew, which has already been done, and have sent a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed to be given to Mr. O'Sullivan as a memento of the event, and Mr. Currie has very kindly done me the honor of selecting me to present this souvenir, an office of which I am all the more proud as I think Mr. O'Sullivan hails from the little green isle over the seas, and can therefore claim him as a fellow countryman. In handing you this memento, Mr. O'Sullivan, I congratulate you most heartily and trust that in more ways than one it may keep and mark for you good time.

After Mr. O'Sullivan had returned thanks in a few well chosen and suitable words, three cheers were given for that gallant officer, and the hearty thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Hon Mr. Burke in a like manner for his kindness in attending. After partaking of light refreshments the meeting broke up:—

The following were amongst those present:—The Hon. Mr. T. C. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. R. G Currie, Commander Wilson, R. I. M., Commander Hewett, R. I. M., Major Crimmin V. C. I. M. S., Mr. Walsh, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Hand, Miss Hand Miss Gosling, Capt. and Mrs. Potts Miss Walsh, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Keith, Mr. Cameron, and a large number of the company's commanders, officers and engineers. The club premises had been artistically decorated by Mr. Garloch, and presented a gay appearance.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

ANOTHER PROPERTY OWNERS' MEETING.

A VERY large and influential meeting of the newly formed D Ward Property-Owner Protection Association was held on Monday evening last in Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's mansion, situated on the Girgaum Back Road. The chair was taken by Mr. Vithbovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy. Some of the members were of opinion that it was advisable to draw a draft of dissent to be used by an individual property-owner in his reply to the notices issued by the Board of the City Improvement Trust for the acquisition of his property; but the majority of the meeting was of opinion that the individual property-owners affected by the Chinch-Bunder and the Chowpati schemes be left unfettered to urge what objections they thought best suited to their respective properties and that the objections common in the case of all or most of the properties should be embodied only in the general memorial which the association intends to forward to the Board of the Trust.

A sub-committee was appointed to help property-owners who are too poor to seek legal assistance in formulating their dissent against the acquisition of their property. To defray the general expenses of the association it was resolved that each member of the association should pay a subscription, the minimum being fixed at Rs. 5.

After transacting some business of minor importance, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS IN KARACHI.

MOST DISHONEST WORK.

MR. Coverntон, Educational Inspector in Sind, has written a long letter to the President of the Hyderabad Municipality, drawing his attention to the neglected condition of the Municipal school buildings and commenting upon the lukewarmness of interest shown in these schools by all the members of the Municipal School Board, except Messrs. Kauramal and Bulchand. He has condemned in strong terms the new Eidgah building and characterised the work done in it as 'most dishonest.' This work was done by the Engineer and Secretary by order of the Managing Committee departmentally in 1896-97, and was referred to as an instance of bad work done by him at the General meeting of the 15th December last which appointed a special Works Committee and transferred the supervision of works from him to the Surveyor. The walls of the building are fissured in many places and the bricks used are bad. The cracks in the walls which divided under a thick coating of plaster were personally inspected by Mr Coverntон who it is said, had the plaster scraped in some places.

SURAT NOTES.

OUR SURAT correspondent, writing on the 6th February, says:—The Plague Commission arrived here last night. The number of witnesses to be examined before the Commission is fewer than at first announced, Lieut.-Col. Nariman, the Civil Surgeon Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadysheth of Bulsar, Mr. H. M. Judge, and Mr. A. S. Jervis are the only persons summoned to give evidence. The Commission will visit the several plague centre in the town and camping ground occupied during the visitation of plague. It is reported that the Commission will leave on Wednesday next.

Surgeon-General Bainbridge arrived here yesterday on a round of inspection. Dr. Bainbridge was shown round by Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hospital by Dr. Narsiman, yesterday.

Mr. Jamshed S. Sethna, on return from the Secretariat, where he had been two months Acting Superintendent, has resumed his duties as Head Clerk to the Collector of Surat. Mr. F. Davis in consequence takes up his original post as Mahalkari, in the Panchmahal Collectorate.

Public health continues to be in a far from satisfactory condition, a mild form of influenza, affecting children and persons in advanced age, prevailing. The weekly statistics of mortality do not show any improvement over this time last year, when the plague raged in the city. Removal of rubbish and a loose system of working among the Vigilance Committee make the matter of accurate death registration rather difficult. Importation of plague cases is an instance in point. Better precautions are needed to avoid a fresh deposit of plague poison in the town.

ENTERIC IN CANTONMENTS.

INQUIRIES are instituted from time to time regarding outbreaks of enteric fever in Indian cantonments, and much is being done to improve the sanitary surroundings of the British soldier. The sepoy fortunately is not susceptible to the typhoid poison, but he cannot claim similar immunity when cholera germs are in question. In fact certain classes in the Native Army are peculiarly liable to take the cholera, when it appears in epidemic form. Gurkhas and Dogras may be instanced as in this category. It would, therefore, seem to be imperative to guard them against the disease, and yet this is not always done by local authorities. To give an instance in point. At Manipur an insanitary site was chosen two years ago on which to locate the 44th Gurkha Rifles. Objections were raised, we believe, by the regiment but these were over-ruled. Cholera appeared in and about Manipur in very virulent form, and the 44th suffered severely until they were moved into camp. It will scarcely be believed that on their return to the station they were again sent to occupy the same site. Sir George Luck will, we hope, inquire to know the reason for such an arrangement, and direct that the regiment be moved to a more healthy location. Manipur bears an evil reputation for cholera, and the disease may erupt there at any moment.

We noticed some time ago that both the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles from the Cape and the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles from Natal would reach India very late in the troopingseason, and it remains to be seen how the change will affect the latter which will have set in by the time they reach Calcutta. The old 2-60th go to Fort William and the 83rd to Dum-Dum, where the climate after the middle of March is decidedly of the warm moist kind. The battalions will not have had the benefit even of a few month's acclimatisation in Lower Bengal, and unlike other regiments they will not begin their service in India with a cool plains station in the cold weather and a hill cantonment during the summer and rains. The Indian military authorities are not responsible for the lateness of the move, it is due to the colonial reliefs having to be worked in with those for India. We certainly do regret and the have been in South Africa for some time, and the men will be something more than soldiers of one or two year's standing from home. Every attention will be paid to their journey across India, and they will be well looked after on arrival in Calcutta. The 83rd will have a leaven of seasoned men from their linked Battalion the 86th at Poona, which proceeds home, the 2-60th will not have this advantage as there has been no Battalion of the Corps in India since the [illegible] for Mauritius.

INDIAN AND NATIVE TROOPS IN UGANDA.

FIVE ENGAGEMENTS AND FIFTY-THREE SKIRMISHES.

EXHAUSTING WORK.

PASSAGES in a Parliamentary paper just issued display in a very graphic way the achievements of our soldiers in the troubles some and remote region of Uganda. The paper deals with the operations which followed the mutiny of Major Macdonald's native troops whose disaffection was caused by the belief that they had received too little pay for their hard work in the region of the Upper Nile.

DISAFFECTION APPEARS NOW TO HAVE PASSED AWAY

and the overworked mutineers have been dealt with in a satisfactory way. Major Macdonald's account of the campaign is vivid.

"The operations," he says, "extended over seven months and involved five engagements, in which we lost over 10 per cent. of the number engaged, seven minor engagements, and thirty-five skirmishes in which loss of life occurred, not to count occasions when shots were exchanged without apparent loss on either side, and until almost the close of the operations the odds were on the side of the enemy. Fortunately our enemies were widely separated, and did not all rise together or combine their efforts, and an opportunity was thus afforded for beating them in detail. But the work and strain on both men and officers was necessarily exceptionally severe, more especially as the latter could realise that if certain not improbable combinations amongst the enemy were effected, our position would be practically hopeless during the earlier half of the struggle.

THE EXHAUSTING NATURE OF THE WORK

and the capabilities of the men for enduring it may be judged by the following extract from Major Macdonald's report:—

Considering that at the commencement of the operations under my command the total force at my disposal consisted of 17 regulars and some 340 Swahilis only amounted to 2,000, including all classes, it will be evident that the work was exceptionally heavy and involved much arduous marching. Thus the 58 miles from the Nile to Kampala was covered in two days by Captain Woodward's column and later by that of Captain Harrison. Lieutenant Scott, D. S. O., in his forced march to Mruli accomplished 65 miles in three days and Captain Sitwell in pursuit of Mwanga's army marched 94 miles in four days. The Budis expedition marching to relieve Masaka and Bija covered 154 miles in eight days. Headquarters in the month of January marched 390 miles and in two consecutive months had to traverse 940 miles, while the total distance covered during the operations was 1,300 miles. Part of Captain Barratt's force has marched 450 miles during the operations, and been present in three engag

engineer and administrator of some repute. He died a few years ago at Cannes. The younger son, the present Chancellor, was left school at the age of seventeen, and entered the Kaiser-Franz Regiment of the Guards. In 1860 he was second-lieutenant, in 1859 first-lieutenant, in 1861 captain, in 1864 company-chief in the 64th Regiment, in 1866 major in the general staff. The secret of his rapid military advancement is of course purely technical interest, and nowhere probably out of Prussia would his career have been regarded as a qualification for the highest political and diplomatic offices.

CAPRIVI'S SERVICES DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

appear to have been both solid and brilliant, though there was naturally a tendency at the time of his elevation to exaggerate his part and place in that great crusade of modern history. Prussia, like England under the Commonwealth and under Cromwell seems to have regarded ability in the higher military grades as "generally" the best passport for the capacity for command as "general," the title given to our Blake, Monk, and Disbrowe. General von Caprivi's great powers as administrator were transferred after the peace to the Navy. He was made Chief of the Admiralty, where his work showed that he was the right man in the right place. With a quick insight and tough endurance he perceived all the technical faults and necessities of the German fleet, and carried through his plans of reform and reconstruction with a determination which at first scandalised and then delighted the older Prussian seamen. It was in this office that he gave proof of his skill for reading and managing all sorts of men. In 1894 and 1895 he promoted two great memorials on the condition of the Navy. The German Navy was his darling child, and it was in that context in the Reichstag on behalf of the development of Germany as a Naval Power that he showed himself to be the master of oratorical gifts able to hold his own in debate against so many hostile audiences with him. Even so old a Parliamentary hand as Eugen Richter expressed his admiration at the style and manner of Caprivi as a political speaker.

WHY DID THE KAISER PLACE THIS MAN IN THE POST

second only to his own? To follow a man of such stupendous powers as Bismarck was no pleasant work and he was the subject of the most severe scrutiny and criticism of all the politicians and journalists on the face of the globe. Much was said about his physical likeness to his predecessor, his stately bearing, his tall and commanding figure, and his white hair. But in one thing he was unlike him; he was a bachelor, and there was no Count Herbert or Count Wilhelm, as possible "Caprivi II." as there was always a "Bismarck II." to care for. He held the office with distinction from 1890 to 1894 when he resigned owing to a difference of opinion with Count Eulenberg over the Agrarian League.

PRINCE ALFRED OF COBURG.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, whose death is reported above was the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the only Son of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The deceased Prince was born at Buckingham Palace on Oct. 15th 1874 and baptised there on Nov. 23rd the same year. H.R.H., was a lieutenant *a la suite* in the German Army and Captain of the 2nd Volunteer battalion of the Devonshire Regiment.

THE GOSPEL OF CHEERFULNESS.

EVANGELIST: MAX O'RELL.

The first of what we hope may be a series of "Saddles in Cheerfulness" is contributed by Max O'Rell to the December number of the "North American Review." He begins:—

In our family life, in France, we preach a delightful philosophy. We preach the gospel, the duty, of cheerfulness.

He laments that this gospel is not usually taught in England, Anglo-Saxons find life very serious and often very sad. He goes on:—

The world has never been improved by scoldings. Josh Billings and Artemus Ward have been greater benefactors of mankind than Thomas Carlyle.

"THERE IS A HAPPY LAND" NOT "FAR AWAY."

With patriotic idealism the writer refers us to his own countrymen as masters in the art of moderation and contentment. It must be a happy land indeed just across the Channel, according to all that Max O'Rell says:—

To us French the world is not at all sad. We preach moderation, calmness, and toleration in order that we may be cheerful. . . . If there is something which is bound to strike the foreigner who pays France a visit, it is the cheerfulness written on the faces of people. There is, pervading the whole country, an air of contentment and happiness that comes from the satisfaction of aims that are attainable because they are not too high. Most Frenchmen work to secure the comforts of life, material and intellectual. When they have attained that object, they knock off work and take life easy. Very few indeed run after wealth; practically none outside of Paris. The race after wealth, with its suppression of any more desires, kills cheerfulness.

Thanks to their artistic temperament, the French are able always to look at the bright side of things and see their beauty. . . . Away, they cry . . . away with the man who is not cheerful, who is not grateful to God that he is allowed to breathe the perfume of flowers, to enjoy the hallowed joy of a pure woman's love, to hear the prattle of children, the sounds of Beethoven's symphonies, to set his eyes on Raphael's pictures to contemplate the glorious beauty of nature. The world is full of joy, full of beauty, and we want the great thinkers to make us discover it.

"WE TAKE OUR WOMEN EVERYWHERE."

One of the secrets of French happiness is the domestic ascendancy of woman. Perhaps with an implied thing at Comte's domestic trinity, Max O'Rell declares that the Frenchman—"easy going, good-tempered man"—has been, is, or is going to be "under the government of three generations of women"—mother, wife, daughter—"and he enjoys every one of them." He is master in all the great questions of life, but his conduct in all the details of everyday life is on the principle of the rule of *three*." Club life has thus no roots in French life. "We take our women everywhere." The writer rejoices that in French cities they can be taken everywhere. "Our streets are clean, attractive, cheerful." He can take his ladies for a stroll after the theatre in the streets of Paris or New York. "But in London. . . I have to see that the carriage is brought right opposite the door as I may quickly push my ladies inside and take them home like criminals, to spare them a minute's sight of the London West End nights." The writer declares, on the testimony of a manager, that the really low places "of gay Paris" would have to shut up shop but for their English and American patrons. Such places are noted for their lack of French cheerfulness:—

We take our pleasures gaily . . . On Sundays the masses of the French people throng to hear good music under the trees of our public gardens, or crowd the museums to behold the masterpieces of all the schools of the world. There they sit and partake of refreshments that never inebriate. Our public resorts are free from swearing free from drunkard-The masses of the people indulge in their pleasure in a spirit of moderation. They are gay without being riotous. They are truly cheerful.

"THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD."

The writer generalises freely:—

The more nations I make the acquaintance of, the more deeply confirmed I get in this conviction, that the Frenchman, with all his faults and shortcomings, is the happiest man in the world. . . It is among the masses in France that, after all, I find the greatest amount of happiness. The Frenchman is a cheerful philosopher. He knows best of all how to live and enjoy life. Moderate in all his habits, he partakes of all the good things that Nature has placed at his disposal without ever making a fool of himself. He understands temperance in the true acceptation of the word, which means, not total abstinence, but moderation. When you say that a country has a temperate climate, you do not mean that it has no climate at all; you mean that it has a climate which is neither too hot nor too cold. We have no teetotalers, because we practically have no drunkards.

THE FRENCH WORKING MAN.

The Frenchman is badly governed, he is a bad politician, and a worse Republican; but, if he can envy the public life of most European nations, they, in turn, can envy his private life. The French working man goes to the theatre and can be heard humming operatic airs; he knows every picture that is to be found in the Louvre Museum; he is an artist, who can impart to his work that artistic feeling which is the result of several generations that have beheld the national works of art and have learned, not only that they are beautiful, but why they are beautiful.

The masses of the French people live well and enjoy luxuries that are unknown to the corresponding classes in England, in spite of their Free-trade.

HAPPINESS AND BUSINESS.

The Frenchman will never allow even business to interfere with his happiness. His comfort, and that of his wife and family, are his first consideration. Money-making is not for him an end, but only the means to an end, comfort and happiness.

Max O'Rell effectively contrasts two pictures: a young Chicago man, possessed of twenty millions, a palace of a home, a beautiful wife, and "the loveliest little girl" for daughter, who had no time to tell the child stories, and died of a disease "that starts from the top of the head and takes from two to three years to kill you in a lunatic asylum," and a prosperous French hatter in St. Malo who could not serve the writer with what he wanted until, first, he had finished dinner; second, had been to his club; and third, had ended his game at dominoes; whereat Max O'Rell was delighted. "This man has solved the great problem of life—happiness." This lively homily on cheerfulness concludes:—

Be cheerful, spend your life in returning thanks that you are alive. Rejoice, be happy, make as many people happy as you can. Live well, and live long. You will never have another chance.

AMOK AT MAINPURI.

On January 24th an old man reported at Mainpuri that his brother had run amok and killed his granddaughter. Mr. De Carteret, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Mainpuri, immediately started with a police guard to see what had happened. On arriving at the village Mr. De Carteret found the whole place absolutely deserted and on entering the house indicated he was at once set on by the offender, who was armed with a sword. Though quite unarmed himself, Mr. De Carteret very luckily closed with his assailant, and before he could strike had him on his back. The police coming up at the same time a severe struggle ensued, but the desperado was soon disarmed and properly secured. It appeared that the man had for the preceding fifteen days or so been labouring under a religious mania and had been sacrificing all sorts of things to Bhawani, in honour of whom he had erected a little shrine in his house. His little grand-daughter, aged two or three months, recently died after eight days from an attack of ophthalmia, and as the shrine had no effect in getting her cured, he came to the conclusion that it was necessary to sacrifice the child itself. He accordingly did so with a chhorora, an elaborate preparation. There was no sign of any kind of method in his madness, and he has not attempted to make his escape in obliterating the traces of the murder in any way. In fact he seems to be a typical case of religious mania.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

During the palmy days of corruption, open and unashamed, remarks the "Broad Arrow," the office of Paymaster-General of the Forces, recently accepted by the Duke of Marlborough in place of Lord Hopetown, was one of the most lucrative in the gift of the Government. The salary attached to it was beneath contempt; but, by adroit manipulation of public money, especially in war time, the holder of it often succeeded in making a handsome fortune, which was exactly what he was expected to do. So highly was it considered, that Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, did not deem it beneath his acceptance, though he had already been Leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State. His successor was Charles Townshend, one of the most brilliant politicians of his time. The most illustrious name connected with the office, however, is that of William Pitt, the statesman who laid the foundations of the modern British Empire, inspired such leaders of men as Hawke and Wolfe, and voiced the spirit of his country at her greatest Imperial awakening. But he rebuked the political corruption of the age by refusing to accept a penny beyond his salary. In these days the office is purely honorary.

Mr. Long has drafted and presented a Bill for the institution of a medal with ribbon and clasps to be awarded to those who took part in the recent war with Spain. The particulars and details of this decoration are certainly novel, and we should almost say peculiar. The medal is to be in three classes. The first class is to be in silver, and is to be awarded under the name of the "Honour Medal" to those who may have shown "eminent or conspicuous conduct" in battle. The second class is to be known as the "Courage Medal," and is to be awarded to those who may have shown heroism or courage in action. This medal is to be in silver, but smaller than the Honour Medal. The third-class is to be of bronze, and is for those who served in the war without any special distiction. All three-classes are for officers and men, there being no distinction drawn as regards rank. For ourselves, we are inclined to think that difficulties will before long begin to arise as to the distinction between "eminent or conspicuous conduct" in battle and "heroism or courage" in battle.

General Treutinian, the lately appointed Governor of the French Soudan, has arrived at Kayes and taken up the duties of his command. General Treutinian has had a remarkable career. Born at Brest in 1851 of a family of soldiers, he served in a battalion of marines with the Army of the Loire, and was wounded. From 1873 to 1874 he served in Tonquin, in 1877 became Captain and acted as A.D.C. to his father, in 1880 went to Cochin China, three years later became Major, and in 1885 returned to Tonquin. In 1888 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, from 1890 to 1892 served in Annam, became Colonel in 1893, and proceeded to Senegal in 1894. The following year he acted as Lieutenant Governor of the Soudan, and to that country he now returns as Governor, after having been promoted General of Brigade in October last. Such an incessant tour of active service to the French colonies must be very rare. General Treutinian is accompanied by a technial mission, whose members have gone out to study the resources of the country, and with him are also a writer and a painter whose special duty is to popularise the Soudan in France.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's Prussian Guards Regiment of Grenadiers, which is commanded by Colonel von Schwartskoppen, formerly German Military Attache in Paris, celebrated on Wednesday the fiftieth anniversary of the honorary colonelcy of its illustrious chief. The Austrian Emperor, in a letter to the commander, intimated that he had sent his portrait to the regiment and had conferred memorial medals upon its officers and non-commissioned officers. The Emperor William attended a special service held on the occasion in the garrison church of Berlin, and afterwards, wearing his Austrian uniform and orders, headed the regiment in the march to he castle gardens, where a parade took place in the presence of the Austrian Ambassador and the special deligate of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Field-Marshall Baron von Steininger. The Emperor briefly addressed the troops and afterwards gave a luncheon in the castle, at which the Austrian Ambassador, the German Foreign Secretary, and the officers of the Kaiser Frans Grenadiers were present.

According to advices received at St. Petersburg from Helsingfors the Senate of Finland were to transmit to the Finnish Diet the draft of the new regulations on military conscription elaborated by a special commission of the general staff of the Russian Army, in order that the Diet might pronounce on the feasibility of adopting the scheme, having regard to the customs of the country. The Senate, however, instead of limiting itself to simply transmitting the scheme to the Diet, proceeded to modify it with the view of maintaining the autonomy of the Finish Army. Being apprised of this, the Russian superior military authority has ordered the Senate of Finland to transmit the project in question to the Finish Diet without any modification.

A commission of Russian officers attached to the Central Asian command has been visiting Karshi in Bokhara in order to report to the executive as to the best means of turning the place to account as a military base. The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" points out that:— Karshi is not merely a noteworthy strategic centre in the Bokhara Khanate but one of most important military positions in the whole of Russian Central Asia. It is nearly equi distant from Bokhara and Samarkand which lie to the north-west and north-east and from the Amu Darya on the south. It is the starting point of a series of roads which radiate from it in almost every direction and run to Turkestan and Trans-Caspia to northen Afghanistan, and to Badakshan. It commands the routes to Herat and Andkhoi by way of the Karki Ferry over the Oxus, to Balkh and Afghan Turkestan via the Kelif Ferry, and to Mazar-i-Sherif through Kattaghsar and the adjoining ferry across the Amu Darya. It is the natural halfway station of the contemplated railroad from Samarkand to Kelif, on the Oxus, which must become the basis of any Russian military movements in this part of the Bokhora-Afghan frontier region. In the scheme of offensive and defensive works planned in connection with Kelif, Karki must play an important part. The Muscovites have long realised the strategic importance of the position, though they are only now taking steps to turn it to full account."

The second part of the report on the recent war by the Crown Prince, as Commander-in-Chief of the Greek forces, has been issued, the first part having appeared early last year. That deals with the course of events up to the evacuation of Larissa. This concluding portion begins with a narration of the events which took place at Velestino, and states that the occupation of that town was necessary for the defence of Volo. The second chapter deals with what took place at Pherasla, and contains documents sent by the Crown Prince to the Ministry of War, giving reasons for the retreat from Larissa. An account is also given of the events leading to the change in the Crown Prince's staff, showing that the step, which was ordered by the Government, was due to the necessity of calming public feeling in Athens. The battle of Pherasla is described in detail. Eighteen thousand Greeks under the Crown Prince withstood the whole day upwards of 50,000 Turks. The Crown Prince, however, for strategic reasons stated in his report, considered that he ought not to continue the defence of Pherasla on April 24, and elected to fall back on Domoko. He succeeded in withdrawing his army during the night and reached Domoko unmolested. Here it seemed better to continue the scheme of defensive retreat, and, desiring to concentrate his whole army on the tableland above Domoko, His Royal Highness sent orders to Colonel Smolenski's brigade to join him from Almyro. Colonel Smolenski disobeyed the order and the documents cited on this point show that he acted in accordance with the instructions of the Rallí Government, which intervening in this purely military question, caused a quarter of the army under the Crown Prince's command to remain inactive at the critical moment.

TRAVELLERS on the Continent will be interested to learn of the improvements for the conveyance of their luggage which have just been introduced on all French railways at the instance of the Minister of Public Works. Under these new regulations, personal luggage will be accepted at all stations, and can be forwarded to any other point of France on no matter what railway system. There will be no need to produce a railway ticket for the destinations to which the luggage is to be sent; and if transit from one railway station to another is necessary, as is the case on a journey from Calais to Paris, and thence to the South, this will be attended to by the railway authorities. It is true the charges for this service are slighter highly than ordinary parcels rates, but the convenience is considerable, and the Railway Companies are moreover, bound to forward the articles by the first passenger train. Travellers arriving in France at Calais, Boulogne, or Dieppe, can now, therefore, register their luggage direct through to Nice or any other French town, and while not having the bother of attending to it passag across Paris, can be certain of its arrival at its destination without any delay.

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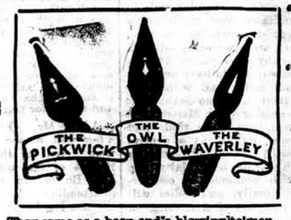

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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. If you may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not be frightened, cure you will not say, perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass nopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs. Hon semaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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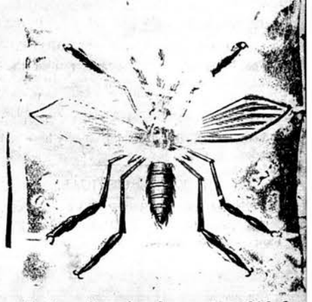

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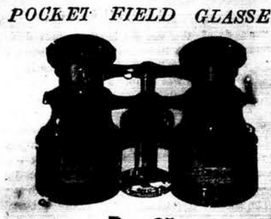

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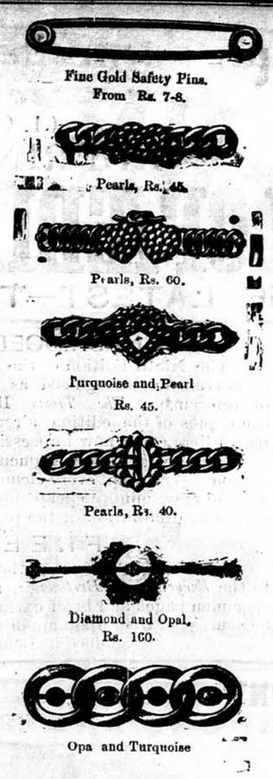
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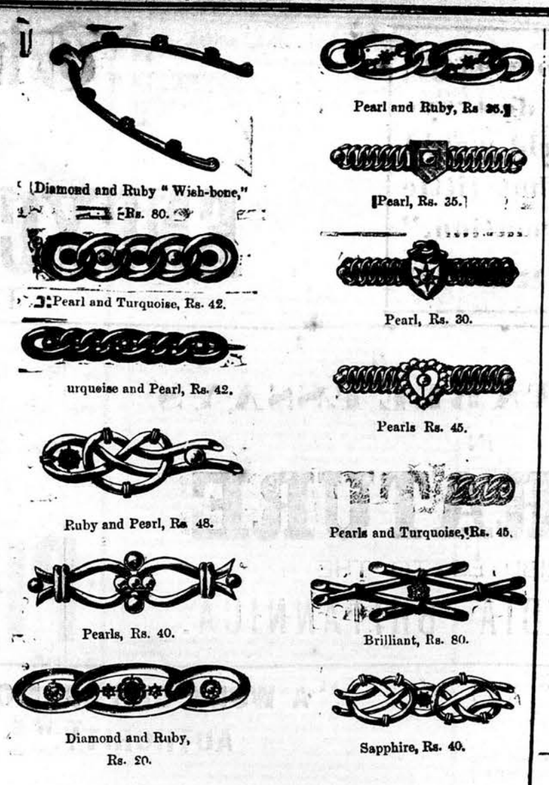
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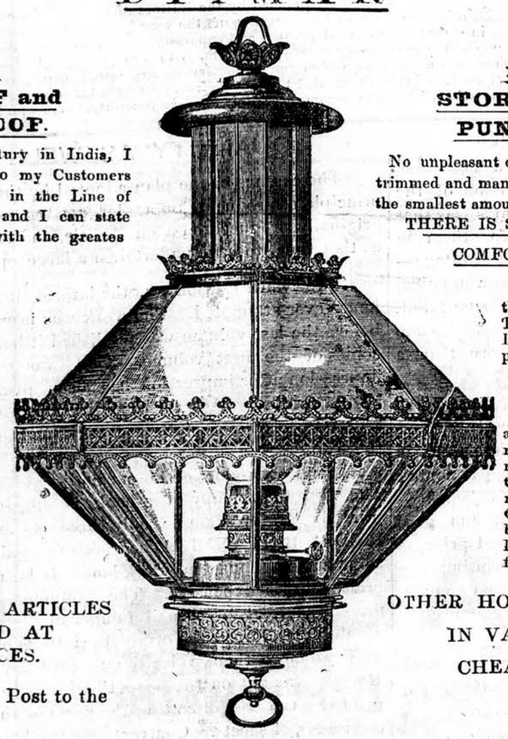

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World.

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Everybody has felt the charm of seeing or meeting some famous man of letters or of science—Tennyson, or Carlyle, or Darwin, or Huxley, or Professor Freeman, or Matthew Arnold—and then re-reading the work of these men in the light of one's personal impression of the men themselves. It is in precisely the same way that one much more enjoys a poem or a novel, or a work of history, when, through anecdotes and various bits of biography, one has come to know something of the personality of their authors; and it is doubtless this sense of more or less intimate acquaintance which makes one appreciate and enjoy modern writers so much more than the great writers of the past, who have become, as it were, merely a series of steel engravings.

It is clear that a single compact work which would treat, with authority and charm, of the literature of all races and all times, would be an inestimable boon to the man who wishes to feel himself well read and well informed. No such single work as this exists by itself; yet it is part of the marvellously varied character of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA that it should comprise just such a history of literature as has been here outlined.

In terse and rapid reviews the various articles of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA sketch the literature of every nation which has ever produced a distinct literature; and following these, its pages disclosed biographical and critical essays upon every writer who stands in the front rank of the world's literature. It is true that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA does not deal with men now living; that would be impossible to a work of such character, for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA does not deal with the affairs and celebrities of the passing hour, but with those things, those men, and those achievements which have stood, or are, in the wisest judgment, likely to stand the sifting of time. It treats only of the permanent knowledge and the permanent possessions of the human race.

When, we find an Encyclopædia made up of the contributions of such masters of style and exposition as Matthew Arnold on the poet Swinburne, Lord Macaulay on John Morley, Robert Louis Stevenson on Mrs. Humphry Ward, John Addington Symonds on Andrew Lang, it is easy to see that it must be something vastly different from the popular conception of an Encyclopædia. And this is precisely true of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. It would be difficult to find in all the English literature finer appreciations of Keats or Landor, or Marlow or Webster than those which, from the fulness of his knowledge, Swinburne has given to this wonderful work. And Swinburne is only one of scores. His friend Theodore Watts-Dunton writes for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA the essays upon Poetry and the Sonnet, and upon Dante Rossette; John Morley deals with Burke and Didorot; Matthew Arnold with Sainte-Beuve; Lord Macaulay with Goldsmith and Dr. Johnston; and so we might extend the list.

In a larger way Professor Jebb has dealt with Greek literature; Professor Saintsbury with French literature; Edmund Gosse with Norwegian literature; Professor Robertson Smith with Hebrew literature; Professor Bartoli of Florence with Italian literature; and so on.

What is most notable in regard to these essays is the close affinity of writer and subject. Swinburne's contributions upon the old English dramatists derive an especial value from the fact that the poet's studies have been more closely confined to this field than any other, and that in this field he is the recognised master. It is with the same obvious fitness of things that Professor Alexander Bain on the one hand should write of the life and work of James Mill, and that John Addington Symonds should deal with Petrarch and Tasso and Machiavelli; for it was upon the period of the Renaissance that Symonds spent the larger part of his somewhat melancholy life.

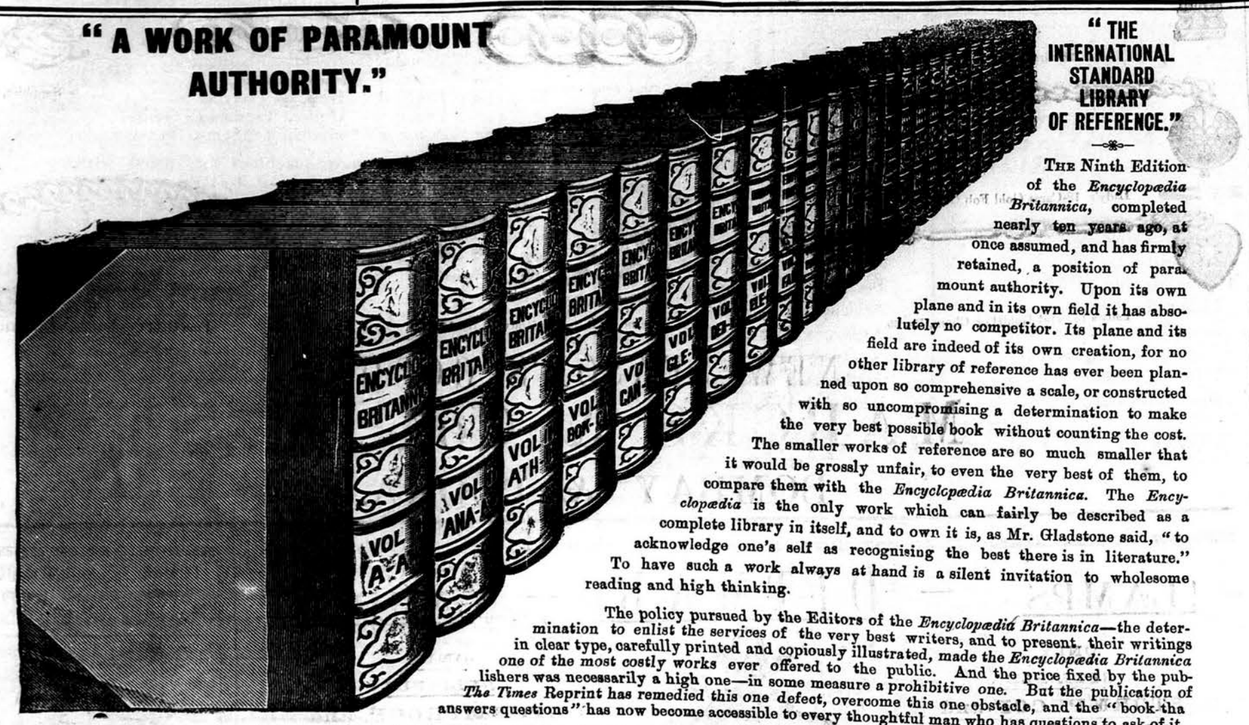
How the fame of Cowley completely eclipsed that of Milton, and how the author of the "Miscellanies" afterwards fell into a neglect as undeserved as his earlier popularity had been, is traced by the trained hand of Edmund Gosse. How the dull and colourless writings of Chamfort proceeded from the most brilliant talker since La Rochefoucauld is revealed by the delicate pen of W. E. Henley. The story of Froissart is told by Sir Walter Besant, of Berenger by Robert Louis Stevenson, of Washington Irving by Dr. Richard Garnett, of Leonardo da Vinci by Sidney Colvin, of De Musset by Walter Herries Pollock, of Dante by Oscar Browning, of Byron by Prof Minto—the pen knows not where to stop.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is acknowledged to be the finest and most authoritative work of reference in the English language; it is a rather less recognised quality which is revealed by these citations—that it contains some of the most brilliant work from the foremost critics and essayists of this generation. There are simply scores of monographs of similar excellence to those noted within its voluminous pages; and did the ENCYCLOPÆDIA have nothing else to recommend it, these would be alone sufficient to stamp it as one of the most remarkable productions of the century.

These contributions have a happy office of putting the reader into instant possession of the most salient facts of every great author's life; they tell of the work he has done, what parts of it are likely to prove of most enduring value; they reveal his aspirations, and indicate something of the measure in which these aspirations were realised. The essays are for the most part [illegible] without being bald; and they are written with all that fine genius for interpretation and exposition which is so notable a development in the [illegible] of these later days, and of which Matthew [illegible] be said to be at once the master and [illegible]

[illegible] which has weighed against the wide [illegible] this magnificent work is the price at [illegible] hitherto been held. There were not [illegible] could afford, to put £37 into any [illegible] though it were a work of such [illegible] as the ENCYCLOPÆDIA. [illegible] offer made by *The Times*, it [illegible] print of the ENCYCLO- [illegible] former cost. The price [illegible] Rs. 275, and that [illegible] 330.

"A WORK OF PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY."



"THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD LIBRARY OF REFERENCE."

THE Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, completed nearly ten years ago, at once assumed, and has firmly retained, a position of paramount authority. Upon its own plane and in its own field it has absolutely no competitor. Its plane and its field are indeed of its own creation, for no other library of reference has ever been planned upon so comprehensive a scale, or constructed with so uncompromising a determination to make the very best possible book without counting the cost. The smaller works of reference are so much smaller that it would be grossly unfair, to even the very best of them, to compare them with the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The *Encyclopædia* is the only work which can fairly be described as a complete library in itself, and to own it is, as Mr. Gladstone said, "to acknowledge one's self as recognising the best there is in literature." To have such a work always at hand is a silent invitation to wholesome reading and high thinking.

The policy pursued by the Editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—the determination to enlist the services of the very best writers, and to present their writings in clear type, carefully printed and copiously illustrated, made the *Encyclopædia Britannica* one of the most costly works ever offered to the public. And the price fixed by the publishers was necessarily a high one—in some measure a prohibitive one. But the publication of *The Times* Reprint has remedied this one defect, overcome this one obstacle, and the "book that answers questions" has now become accessible to every thoughtful man who has questions to ask of it

AN INNOVATION IN BOOK-SELLING.

The instalment system of selling books is by no means a new one, but the plan of sale adopted by the *Times* is a direct inversion of the familiar process. The old theory of selling a large book in parts was that the purchaser received the volumes in driblets and paid for them in driblets. This plan apparently gave the purchaser a great advantage—the convenience of gradual payments—but the gain was only a nominal one. He did not have to pay the purchase price in one lump sum; but, on the other hand, he got no real value for his money until he had completed his payments, for the incomplete parts gave him no more than a mockery of possession.

The plan, in accordance with which the *Times'* Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is offered, presents the convenience, and eliminates the inconvenience, of this old process. The complete work is delivered as soon as the purchaser begins to make his serial payments; the only postponement in the transaction is for the purchaser's benefit—he enters into immediate and complete possession of the work, and pays for it at leisure. This advantage, like that of the minimised price, is secured by manufacturing on a large scale. Instead of printing one volume at a time, five and twenty must issue simultaneously from a multitude of presses. When a large demand may be confidently expected, there is no reason why such a course should not be adopted.

In the case of the *Times'* Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA there was no reason to doubt the result of the offer. The first impression of the reprint was, in fact, subscribed twice over.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is already known to everyone, but it is of interest, in connection with the present remarkable offer, to note the proportions of its component parts. It consists of twenty-four massive volumes of about 850 pages each, and a twenty-fifth volume containing an elaborate index to the whole. In addition to the 30,000,000 words which fill its 22,000 pages of letterpress, it contains 338 full-page plates and 671 maps and plans. There are over 9,000 other illustrations. Over 1,100 writers contributed to the work, specialists of the highest distinction. Not only men of learning, scholars, divines, masters of science and philosophy, but also men of action: statesmen, soldiers and sailors, financiers, jurists and surgeons, artists and engineers, manufacturers, sportsmen and travellers, have contributed to the pages of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

QUANTITY AS WELL AS QUALITY.

The essence of the plan adopted by the *Times* is the sound economic principle of producing on as large a scale as possible. The work was originally produced on a small scale, and it would have been imprudent, at that time, to have undertaken a large operation

The Ninth Edition was the largest single venture that any publishing house ever attempted. The work was issued, a volume at a time, and before the last volume was published it became necessary to print more copies of the first volume. That was ten years ago, and since then impression after impression has been printed—one volume or another always on the presses, for the edition was a success from the beginning. This was, of course, piecemeal work, and in no other sort of business is there so great a difference between the cost of production on a large scale and of production on a small scale as in the publishing business. The cost of each copy of a book is affected by the number of copies printed. If, for example, only three or four copies of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA had been printed, they would have each cost as much as a house in Park-lane. It is not printing, but preparing to print that is expensive. The preliminary cost of "making ready" a press is as great for a small number of copies of the sheet as for a large number; and upon the original printings of the edition the publishers made no more than a legitimate profit. When, however, the present Reprint was put on the press thousands of copies of each sheet were printed; the cost of setting the presses in motion was divided among thousands of sheets. Contracts for the binding were made in the same large fashion. It is expected that almost all the purchasers will select either the half-morocco binding or the still richer full-morocco binding. To bind sets of twenty-five volumes each in half-morocco and full-morocco necessitates the purchase of goat skins in large quantities, and the larger the quantity the more cheaply can the skins be bought. No contract for binding involving the use of so much leather has ever before been made.

The whole process of producing this Reprint is, indeed, an admirable exemplification of the advantage of manufacturing in vast quantities. From the beginning to the end every step was taken with the conviction that a hearty welcome would await the completed result.

UNABRIDGED AND UNALTERED.

The Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, completed in 1889, is universally recognised as the most complete and perfect of works of reference. *The Times* Reprint is in every respect the same as the copies of the edition already sold at the higher price; it is what booksellers call a new impression, not a changed edition. There has been no condensation, no abridgment, no omission. Every word, every illustration, every map, every element of value is preserved intact; there is not the most minute cheapening of the product to offset against the remarkable diminution of the price.

FREE BY POST.

For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to the Office in Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road.

A WORKING LIBRARY OF HISTORY IS THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

A fine historical library, it goes without saying, is one of the choicest possessions of an educated man. But a collection truly deserving the name is within the reach of but few; and in any event a collection of real value takes years for its acquirement. Save in the rare instances where a cultured man has spent his years in this task and dies or sells off his library, it cannot be bought outright. Nor, on the other hand, does there exist any compact series of volumes epitomising all history which a busy man may wish to lay hands on. There are manuals of political history, perhaps; but these tell little of individuals, and nothing of the broader history of civilisation, nothing of the evolution of government, or of science, or inventions, or the fine arts, or manufactures, or music, or commerce, or the drama, or literature—nothing of the larger story of the advance of the human race. If one wishes to know the history of these matters he must go elsewhere, and to detached volumes.

Again, if one has a mind to place upon his bookshelves only the history of those nations which at one time or another have dominated the earth, he finds himself bewildered and baulked by the bare variety of choice and the multiplicity of existing works. The story of England is a sufficient example. There has been English history for a thousand years or more. Macaulay takes five volumes to tell the story of sixteen years; Froude requires twelve volumes for an equally limited period; Freeman devotes six volumes to the Norman Conquest; Hume six more to the period ante-dating the revolution; Kinglake ten volumes to the story of the Crimean War; Knight's Popular History is in eight volumes; Gardiner's the same.

To choose with discrimination from these hundreds of volumes would require a knowledge of the mere bibliography of history such as very few persons possess; and such a collection would, moreover, involve an outlay which very few are willing to make. There exists, it is clear, a very distinct need for some single all-informing work upon History.

In reality just such a work as this exists. So deeply ingrained in the public mind is the idea that an encyclopædia is a mere dry-as-dust compilation of second or third-hand knowledge that it seems at first sight an over-statement to say that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA comprises within itself a fine library of history; yet such is, nevertheless, the fact.

There are many to whom it will come as a revelation to find that practically all the great historians of this generation are represented, each by some notable article or series of articles, in this marvellous compendium of human knowledge. Yet they are all there—Macaulay and Freeman, and Symonds and Gardiner, Villari and Fyffe, and Cox and Sayce, and Garnett and Jebb, and Dean Church and Professor Lindsay, and Wellhausen and Bryce, and Goldwin Smith and John Morley, and Professor Seeley, and a score of others.

Pursuing that policy which has made the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA the one work of its kind in the world, one finds that upon the subjects of history, as upon matters of science and art and economics and all the rest, the one man most competent to write upon a given topic has everywhere been chosen to treat that topic for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Note a few of the articles. Probably no man ever lived whose knowledge of English history was quite so broad and comprehensive as that of the late Professor Freeman—that is, unless perchance one except Macaulay. It is Professor Freeman, in conjunction with Professor Gardiner, who deals with English history for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, while Macaulay sketches in his brilliant fashion the career of Pitt.

The citations might be continued almost endlessly; but these are sufficient to indicate the standing of the writers upon historical topics for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA and to reveal their authority and worth.

All these articles, it is of importance to remember, are not mere compilations; they are first hand studies from men who have made the particular subjects upon which they write more or less of a life-time study. Almost every one of these writers has dealt with his particular subject in a larger and more exhaustive way in separate works. What they have given to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is the very essence, the vital substance, as it were, of this larger work.

The import of all this to the busy and pre-occupied man of the present day is twofold—first, through the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, he is enabled to gain in a comparatively short time a clear and succinct idea of the history of any epoch or any race or any nation of which he may wish to know; further than this, he secures the very best account that it is possible anywhere in the world to obtain within similar compass. If he wishes to go further and read more, he has an extensive bibliography placed before him attached at the end of each article in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA; while the article itself forms the happiest possible introduction to this wider study. Of course, this is touching upon but a single side of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; the latter is not only a library of history, but of science and art and philosophy, and biography, and economics, and medicine, and theology, and law, and the like. It is difficult to convey to any man who has not made daily use of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA a vivid idea of its vast range and of the individual excellence of its various treatises. Only a dipping into the volumes themselves day after day, can bring home this fact. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is so wholly different from any other work of similar aim that it stands alone. It is not so much an encyclopædia as a splendid library of essential human knowledge.

A fact which weighed heavily against the wide introduction of this magnificent work, however, is the price at which it has hitherto been held. There were not many who cared, or could afford, to put £37 into any single work even though it were a work of such monumental proportions as the ENCYCLOPÆDIA. The price was a barrier. Now, however, that barrier has been struck down. Under the offer made by "The Times" it is possible to secure the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, for less than half the former cost. The price for the edition in cloth is now but Rs. 275, instead of £37, and the fine half-morocco binding can be secured for Rs. 330. Any one who does not care to pay for the work in one payment may secure it on the serial payment plan upon the preliminary payment of Rs. 20. In return for this the entire twenty-five volumes are promptly placed in his possession, so that he has immediate use of the complete work; and thereafter he has to pay but Rs. 20 each month until his payments are complete. And this offer extends not merely to the binding in cloth, but to the richer bindings in half and full morocco. No matter what bindings the purchaser selects, if he adopt the serial payment plan a single payment of Rs. 20 secures the work.

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[27 E. G.]

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